

## THE TIMES

## Tomorrow

Island... Hongkong, the Falkland, Gibraltar: is it time to begin a new chapter in our island story? ... of dreams Spectrum presents the concluding extracts from Salman Rushdie's new novel, *Shame*. Sweeping... Wednesday Page considers the plight of the housewife who just can't stop cleaning. Changes Business News begins a three-part series on the prospects for basic industries, victims of the world recession.

## BAA may give youths £12 rise

The British Airport Authority is close to agreeing a deal to pay young people on the Youth Training Scheme up to £12 a week more than the £25 government allowance, thus embarrassing Whitehall. Page 2

## Communist call to back Labour

An executive resolution to be debated at the Communist Party's conference urges support for Labour's left and a build-up of the Labour Party as a step towards a socialist Britain. Page 2

## Media criticism

A TUC report which criticizes the media says a new communications council, coupled with a statutory right of reply, would enhance the freedom of the press. Page 2

## Jail protest

Hundreds of RUC officers were drafted into Ulster jails to guard dangerous terrorists as prison officers began an overtime ban described by the Government as "irresponsible". Page 2

## Sikh rampage

More than a hundred people were injured when Sikhs armed with swords and spears broke through barbed wire barricades and stormed a government office in Amritsar. Page 6

## Nissan hitch

Nissan's £500m plan to build a car plant in Britain has been hit by renewed opposition from Japanese car unions, who say that the project would be too risky. Page 15

## Night launch

Huge crowds gathered to watch the first night-time launching of a space shuttle at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The crew of Challenger included a 34-year-old man. Page 5

## Offer to Habré

The Libyan-backed rebels in northern Chad called for a "sincere and definite reconciliation" of all Chadians, including President Habré "if he shows the necessary good will". Page 4

## Killer named

The Bulletin, the largest circulation newspaper in the Philippines, has identified the alleged assassin of Benigno Aquino as Rolando Guzman, aged 33, an ex-convict and hired killer. Hearse mobbed, page 5

## Abortion vote

Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, is to urge the electorate to vote against the banning of abortion in a referendum on September 7. Page 3

## Nicholas scores

Charlie Nicholas scored his first goals for Arsenal, against Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Manchester United lost at home for the first time in 17 months. Page 18

## Test victory

England beat New Zealand by 165 runs in the fourth Cornhill Test match at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, yesterday, but Richard Hadlee made them fight for it. Report Page 18

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Letters: On the film industry, from Mr L. Anderson and others; paper making, from Mr B. Clouston; golden handshakes, from Mr J. Macfarlane. Leading articles: Supplementary benefits for young unemployed; Irish abortion amendment. Features, pages 8-10

## Bernard Levin defends drama critics

The Pope and the Jesuits: Turkey's troubles. Spectrum: *Shame*, part 2. Fashion: Designs on the future, by Angela Neustatter. Computer Horizons, pages 16, 17. Forging a success story: The British system that doesn't break down. Obituaries, page 12. Elisaveta Fen

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## US Marines killed in worst Beirut fighting for a year

From Kate Dourian, Beirut

American Marines yesterday responded with rocket attacks from helicopter gunships and artillery salvos after two of their number were killed by heavy shelling in Beirut's worst violence for a year.

Seven other US Marines and an Italian soldier, serving with the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, were wounded on the second day of street battles mainly between the Lebanese Army and Shia militants.

The Marines, part of the four-nation peacekeeping force with French, Italian and British troops, were the first Americans to die in combat since the units arrived in Beirut nearly a year ago.

At 6.45 am local time the 1,200 Marine contingent at Beirut airport, closed since the shelling by Shia militants began on Sunday, were ordered into "Condition One", the highest state of alert.

The order came after several rockets and rocket-propelled grenades were fired at the airport from positions held by Shia Muslims in the Amal (Hope) militia in the Haya Selum neighbourhood.

Less than four hours later, two mortars struck the airport runway where the Marine "Alpha Company" is stationed. One Marine was killed instantly and another died of his wounds soon after.

Colonel Timothy Geraghty, the commander of the US Marine force, immediately ordered American helicopter gunships and artillery to respond to the shelling.

Beirut radio claimed the Marines had fired at Druze

positions in Khaldé and Shweifat, both in Israeli areas of control. This was denied by the Marines, whose spokesman said they had fired at militia positions in Bourj al-Barajneh.

At one point, billows of black smoke could be seen rising from the hilly area just south of Shweifat after a US helicopter had fired one round in that direction. But in the general chaos, it was not clear if the smoke was the result of rounds fired by the Marines.

Major Stuart Bennett, of the British peacekeeping contingent whose headquarters are just east of the airport, said several shells had landed a few hundred yards from British headquarters, where

the 97-man contingent of the Queen's Dragoon Guards is stationed.

By nightfall, Amal militants were in control of several residential neighbourhoods in the muslim sector of Beirut as well as the main crossing points to Christian-populated east Beirut.

However, military officials in Beirut emphasized that the Lebanese Army was in control in spite of the presence of militia-men on the street. The Army had earlier succeeded in capturing the main Amal base at Bourj al-Barajneh.

According to officials, who did not wish to be identified by name or nationality, an estimated 13,000 Lebanese troops took part in yesterday's fighting. The

casualty toll over the two days' war is believed to be 21 dead and more than 100 wounded.

Although it is not clear just how the fighting erupted on Sunday, there is little doubt that the flare-up in Shia districts came as a result of months of bottled-up discontent.

Ever since the Lebanese Army moved in to take control of the so-called greater Beirut area, Shia Muslims have complained of harassment by Christian right-wing Phalangist forces.

Shia Muslims constitute the largest single sect in the country although they are by far the least privileged. Amal claims that the Army has failed to provide Shia Muslims with adequate protection.

On Sunday, Amal claimed a Phalangist militiaman had fired on posters of the Imam Moussa Sadr, the Shia spiritual leader who disappeared five years ago while on a visit to Libya. According to this account the Lebanese Army moved in to intervene and somehow got caught up in the general fighting.

Amid the crisis, Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's Middle East peace envoy, arrived in Lebanon and immediately went into talks with Mr Elie Salem, the Foreign Minister, at the Presidential Palace. Beirut radio reported Mr McFarlane arrived as President Amin Gemayel was chairing an emergency Cabinet session on ways to end the fighting.

WASHINGTON: The deaths of the two US Marines in Beirut together with Mr Moucharrafieh. Continued on back page, col 7

Another photograph 5

Strike before storm 10

## Begin keeps supporters in suspense over resignation

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel was kept in a state of acute political suspense yesterday as Mr Menachem Begin maintained a delicate silence after announcing a delay for a maximum of 24 hours in making final his decision to resign as Prime Minister.

By last night, as hundreds of demonstrators arrived at his home from all parts of the country in buses chartered by a new pressure group called "Israelis for Begin", no irrevocable move had been made. But speculation was rife that his turbulent political career was drawing to a close.

Although the 70-year-old leader came under heavy religious, moral, political and popular pressure to reverse his decision to stand down, most of those who had seen him appeared convinced that he was still determined to retire.

Any such move by a Prime Minister who has dominated his government for much of the past 20 years is certain to have international repercussions. But the initial assessment of diplomats was that Mr Begin's departure would have little

immediate effect on Israel's Middle East policy.

The first sign that the Prime Minister might be wavering came after three hours of often emotional talks with leaders of the parties making up the right-wing Likud coalition, which ruled since 1977.

According to one participant, Mr Begin then returned home to weigh up the "national and political argument" put in favour of his staying, against his strong but so far unexplained personal reasons for leaving. As well as promising a definitive answer within 24 hours, he also pledged to explain his actions in detail.

The type of intense pressure being exerted on Mr Begin was later outlined by Rabbi Menachem Porush, one of the members of the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party, whose support is important for any leader hoping to form an Israeli government.

"There is a saying in Hebrew that if the public says 'he is a saying of God', then it is a saying of God", said what he has told Mr Begin is that he is the only Israeli with this

kind of popularity among the public. We said he cannot really refuse the wish of the public that he should not resign."

Rabbi Porush admitted being still more "pessimistic than optimistic" about the chances of Mr Begin being persuaded to stay on.

Another ultra-orthodox leader tried to persuade the Prime Minister that he should at least stay until the date of the next general election has been finally brought forward from 1985.

Rabbi Porush revealed that Mr Begin was in better spirits now than "at any time lately" after making his decision. It is thought that none of the Agudat party would agree to back an alternative Labour-led administration inside the present Parliament.

The uncharacteristic indecision of Mr Begin had the effect of wrong-footing Labour, which felt unable to issue any definitive response until it was convinced the Prime Minister was sincere in his intention to leave politics.

Kohl visit, page 5

## Pro-Zia mob attack foreign journalists

From Michael Hamlyn, Karachi

A furious mob of supporters of President Zia ul-Haq attacked a number of foreign journalists yesterday, manhandling some of them and driving them away from the scene of an anti-regime demonstration on the outskirts of Karachi.

The eight journalists, including *The Times* correspondent, were led to safety by a magistrate and taken in a police truck to a police station nearby. A crowd gathered at the gates of the station and 28 people were injured, three seriously, when a home-made bomb exploded among them.

Police detained a man suspected of throwing the bomb, but no information was available as to his political allegiance.

The crowd were shouting "Foreign journalists must be killed" and "Zia zindabad" (long live Zia; long live Pakistan).

The other journalists involved were: David Beresford of *The Guardian*; Charles Lawrence, *The Daily Telegraph*; William Claiborne, *The Washington Post*; Geoffrey Malone, *The Khaleej Times*; Patrick Chauvel, *Sydney Agency*; Claus Bratt and Senee Mongkol, from UPIYN in Bangkok.

The incident took place outside

a cinema in the Liaquatabad area of the city, which is mainly inhabited by Mohajirs, people who immigrated to Pakistan at the time of partition. Earlier this year it was the scene of a series of vicious riots between the Sunni and Shia muslim sects. The area, named after the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, who was assassinated in 1951, is known for its support of the martial law regime.

Two officials of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), an eight-party group coordinating a campaign of civil disobedience against General Zia's Government, had let it be known that they would court arrest outside the cinema and the press arrived in force to observe the event.

Only the foreign press were the target of the hostility of the crowd, however, although after they were hustled off the two MRD workers were also mobbed as they unfurled their anti-Zia placard. They were hastened away by the police to the safety of arrest.

The crowd apparently was angered by a reference in many of this morning's papers, both Urdu and English-language, to the

people were arrested after cars were rolled down a cliff path and damaged, and food and drink stolen from a cafe.

In Bournemouth a number of youths appeared in a special court accused of public order offences and criminal damage.

In Reading special courts were dealing with 71 people arrested during the three-day rock music festival, mostly on charges of possessing drugs or public order offences.

Notting Hill calm, back page

Seaside youths fight

A police sergeant was detained in hospital last night with facial injuries after a brawl among skinheads at a public house in Brighton.

Sergeant John Martin was cut by broken glass after being called to the Queen's Head, near the railway station. Nearly 100 people were arrested and taken in a double-decker bus to the police station for questioning.

There was trouble involving youths, mostly punks and skinheads, in other seaside towns in Southend-on-Sea, Essex, 47



First to die: One of the two US Marines killed in Beirut yesterday being taken to a helicopter for transport to an American hospital ship.

## Hijackers identified as Iraqis

Tehran (AFP, Reuters) - The hijackers of the Air France aircraft forced to land here on Sunday have identified themselves as Iraqi mujahidin opposed to the Baghdad regime of President Saddam Hussein, Tehran Radio reported here.

The Seventeen hostages yesterday faced a third night on their hijacked aircraft as negotiations showed no sign of a breakthrough with the four gunmen at Tehran's Mehrabad airport.

336 gunmen, who seized the Boeing 727 over Western Europe on Saturday, have threatened to blow up the aircraft by tonight unless France vows to stop its military aid to Lebanon, Chad and Iraq, the national Iranian news agency Irna said.

More than 24 hours after the aircraft landed in Tehran after stops in Geneva, Sicily and Damascus, France's chargé d'affaires in Iran, M Jean Perrin, said there had been no fresh developments in negotiations so far.

He said the gunmen, reported to be armed with sub machine guns and grenades, were still holding seven crew and 10 passengers including several Frenchmen, an American couple and a Swedish woman.

M Perrin said a French couple returned to the aircraft yesterday after leaving briefly to allow the wife to have medical attention.

Kohl visit, page 5

## British oil will last at least 10 years

By Derek Harris

British oil discoveries are by no means exhausted and self-sufficiency in natural gas should continue at least until the end of the century, Mr Alan Gregory, president of the Institute of Petroleum, told the World Petroleum Congress yesterday.

But he added that new fields would be smaller and cost more to develop.

Dr Wilhelm von Ismann, the Congress president, told its first technical session in London that rising demand would mean extracting oil in even harsher climates and deeper waters since further dramatic discoveries were unlikely. But he forecast that oil fields were unlikely to run dry in the next 30 years or so.

A joint paper by Mr Gregory and Mr Dan Ion, chairman of the British national committee of the congress, described Britain as "a country exceptionally well endowed both in actual and potential oil and gas reserves and well equipped as a source of long-standing and rapidly evolving petroleum technology."

The Government's recognition of the high costs and risks facing the industry in the North Sea gave

## New fields will be smaller

hope for a revival of a "high level of activity in the UK Continental shelf for many years", Mr Gregory said.

There were at least 15 areas of expertise in which British technologists were among world leaders. British companies had 70 per cent of the equipment and supply contracts for North Sea, drilling, bringing work for 100,000 people.

More oil gathering in and around Britain would allow further development of British skills.

Britain was producing more oil than any country except Saudi Arabia, Mr Ion said. British production had risen from 1.6 million tonnes in 1975 to more than 100 million tonnes last year.

Revised forecasts of world energy demand in the early part of the next century were given by Dr Sven Hulth, chairman of the International Executive Committee of the World Energy Conference.

In the year 2000 it is expected to be the equivalent of no more than 12 billion tonnes of oil, compared with earlier predictions of up to 14 billion tonnes.

The CBI economists see no end in sight to Britain's consumer boom, despite a fall in retail sales volume last month. The drop probably reflected the hot weather and the impact of the mortgage rate rise on incomes, they say, with fewer summer sales in the shops because of the high level of consumer spending.

## Gloomier view of recovery by CBI

By Edward Townsend

Industrial Correspondent

Britain's economy is likely to grow by less than 2 per cent in the coming year although manufacturers are increasingly optimistic about their business prospects, the Confederation of British Industry says today.

CBI economists, who predicted in March that the gross domestic product would rise by 2.5 per cent next year, now believe the recovery will be slower than expected particularly because of the continued strength of the pound and its impact on exports.

They also believe that gdp will be affected by lower pay settlements - ironically one of the trends applauded by the CBI leadership - and the subsequent impact on consumer spending. The economists emphasize, however, that lower pay should increase output in the longer term by improving competitiveness.

The downward revision of output expectations is not reflected in the CBI's view of manufacturing in which it expects output to rise by 3 per cent this year and 3.5 per cent next year. Total exports of goods and services are forecast to rise by 1.5 per cent this year, compared with last year and by a further 4 per cent next year.

As a result, the CBI's cut in its gdp forecast is unlikely to cause much of a stir among ministers particularly as it is coupled with the results of the latest monthly industrial trends inquiry which shows that for the seventh successive month companies' expectations point to rising output.

About 30 per cent of the 1,563 manufacturers in the survey expect their volume of production to increase in the next four months, although the expected increase is from a low base, and 60 per cent expect output to remain the same.

Total order books are still showing signs of improving, although 40 per cent of manufacturers say they are below normal. Demand is strongest for consumer goods where 75 per cent of companies say orders are at or above normal and there are some "tentative signs", the CBI says, that demand is rising in the capital goods sector.

In contrast, exports are weakly - slightly - compared with the May and June surveys; only 11 per cent of exporters report above normal orders.

Sir James Clesmanson, the CBI deputy president, said: "Although the increase in output is from a low base and is by no means dramatic, manufacturing is moving in the right direction."

The fall-off in exports was disappointing, he said, and was "a clear indication of the need for British industry to be as competitive as possible in overseas markets."

The CBI economists see no end in sight to Britain's consumer boom, despite a fall in retail sales volume last month. The drop probably reflected the hot weather and the impact of the mortgage rate rise on incomes, they say, with fewer summer sales in the shops because of the high level of consumer spending.

## 2,500-mile lone voyage

## Disabled yachtsman triumphs

By Craig Seton

Mike Spring, the disabled yachtsman paralysed from the waist down, received a champagne welcome yesterday when he reached Cornwall after an arduous single-handed voyage to the Azores and back - much of it in a terrible pain.

Mr Spring, aged 39, a computer programmer from Solihull, completed the 2,500 mile round trip at Penzance, 27 days after leaving Ponta Delgada in the Azores in his 30-foot yacht.

He climbed ashore from the 3M Mariner moored but for his crutches and heavy calipers.

Mr Spring, who broke his back in a road accident in 1969, was cheered as he walked uncomplainingly up a ramp to his modest abode, his achievement, which began early in June when he set out to prove that his severe disability was no deterrent to such a challenge.

Looking ruddy-faced and happy, he announced himself

tired but feeling fine. There was one disappointment. His voyage was intended to raise £20,000 for the Pain Relief Foundation, of which he is a patient. But at the end of the voyage Lord Northwick, the chairman of the Foundation's fund-raising committee, announced that Mr Spring had raised not much more than £4,000, and he appealed to the public to make the trip financially worthwhile.

Mr Spring, who works for the 3M company, which sponsored him on his journey, took only 16 days on the outward voyage to the Azores where he spent several weeks recovering and re-supplying his boat.

Mr Spring said yesterday that one of his constant worries had been pressure sores on his body caused by sitting for too long in one position.

At one stage large waves had washed over the boat, soaking his only dry clothing and putting some of his advanced electronic equipment temporarily out of order.

Though he had often been depressed and wondered why he bothered to do it, there were good moments too. He was frequently accompanied by whales and dolphins, which raised his spirits.

"You are in another world out there", he said. "It can get you down or it can make you elated".

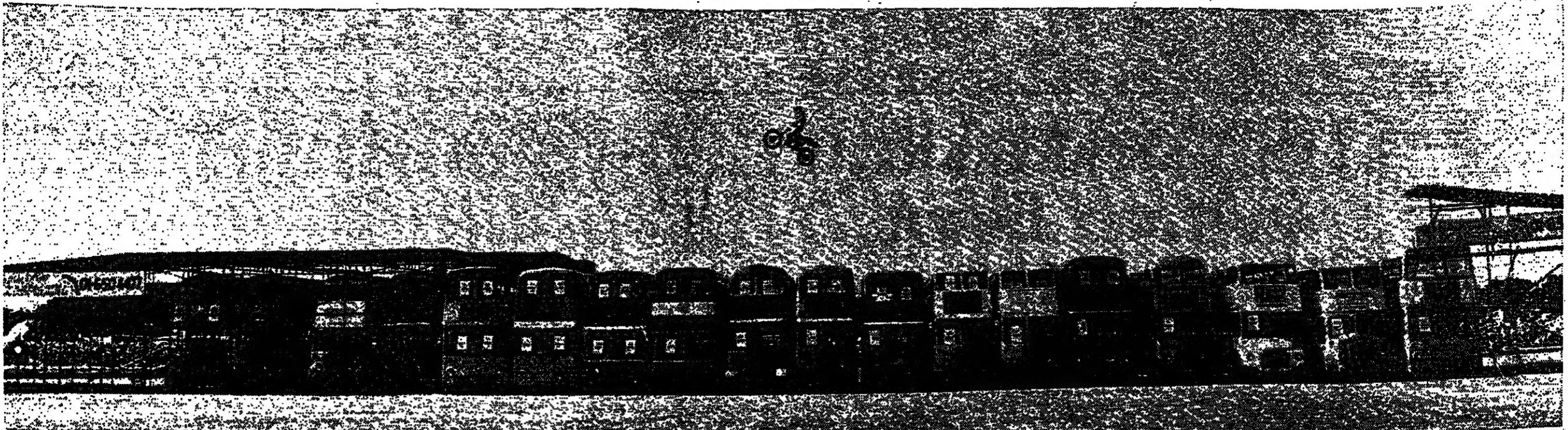
His voyage had proved that even severe disability was no bar to the most determined person, but he gave a word of caution to other disabled people: "It is dangerous out there and I only made it because of the amount I put into it."

"I was worried that people were going to criticize me and say I was utterly mad and foolhardy, so I knew I had to do it properly."



Tired, but happy, Mr Spring coming ashore on his crutches





Riding on air: Chris Bromham, aged 26, set two new world motor cycle long jump records after leaping 196ft 2ins at 125mph on his 495cc KTM over 18 buses at Bromley Common, south London, yesterday. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

## Communists urged to support Labour left

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Communist Party leaders have committed themselves to supporting a build-up of the Labour Party as a means to bring about a socialist Britain.

A communist executive resolution, to be debated at the party's 38th congress in November, says: "The aim of the left must be to make it possible for Labour not only to recapture support amongst those who formerly backed it, but to win new support especially amongst developing sections of the working class, amongst women and young people."

Attempts by the right-wing to use the general election result as an argument for moving Labour's policy and leadership to the right must be resisted and defeated.

The executive's analysis of the Labour election defeat and the "next step for the left" reflect the views which have already emerged from Labour's own hard left.

It says: "The Labour left has correctly fought over a long period to win left policies and positions of leadership within the movement. But it has not conducted a big enough political and ideological battle for left policies among the masses of people, including millions of trade unionists."

It concludes: "A more outward-looking left which makes involve-

ment in mass struggle and mass political, ideological work its top priority is needed to prevent its isolation."

The executive then endorses the need for a united front of left-wing groups, saying: "This emphasis on mass struggle and mass politics is the key to overcoming many of the acute divisions on the left."

"Many of these divisions are not over policy; they are tactical differences on how to conduct the struggle within the movement."

The executive even suggests that the *Morning Star*, the party daily, and *Tribune*, the hard-left Labour weekly, should join forces to mobilize "a united left offensive" against cruise missiles, mass unemployment, new legislation on trade unions and Conservative spending cuts.

But with a falling membership, down to 15,691, and a reduced general election vote, down from 16,858 in 38 constituencies in 1979 to 11,598 in 35 constituencies in June, the executive says: "There are complex problems in the dual concept of developing left unity at the same time as arguing for the building of the Communist Party."

"There is no contradiction here. One of the vital contributions of the Communist Party is its activity to construct alliances between all sections of

the left and democratic movement."

Left wingers are poised to stage a comeback on Labour's national conference at the party's autumn conference, a leading Militant Tendency campaigner forecast yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Mr Ted Grant, *Militant* political editor, claimed a leftward shift would help to prevent any more "which huns" against the paper's supporters.

"The right wing of the Labour Party is doomed because it represents the dead past", he declared. His message was delivered in a lecture to about 150 followers at the movement's annual summer camp, held in a field on the Gower Peninsula, South Wales.

Mr Neil Kinnock was not *Militant*'s choice as leader and would not restore relations in the party with its supporters, Mr Grant said. However, his election would mean no new purge against *Militant*.

Mr Grant said *Militant*'s circulation had increased despite some pressure in the party to have its sale banned. Attempts by Labour's right wing to purge the party of its Marxist strand were doomed to failure.

## Youth pay of £37 is upset for Whitehall

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A deal to pay young people on the Youth Training Scheme substantially more than the £25 a week government allowance is close to being agreed with the Social Security Department and the TUC, according to a source in the Department.

The TUC, produced by the TUC Media Working Group, says that a new monitoring system for the media must be established because the Press Council and the Broadcasting Complaints Commission are ineffective and the media showed no signs of exercising self-control.

Union leaders are also anxious to reject arguments that statutory involvement could lead to attempts to muzzle a free press and would increase the freedom of the media to comment authoritatively and responsibly.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, in June rejected a recommendation from the Manpower Services Commission that the allowance should be uprated to £36.45 in line with the rate on inflation. The authority's scheme involving up to £37 a week could prove an embarrassment in Whitehall.

The minister said he had come under pressure from employers not to increase the allowance because they had said they could not afford the increase and might



Mr Payne: Outvoted on £25 deal

have to pull out of the scheme. One of the employers' representatives on the Manpower Services Commission is Mr Norman Payne, the authority's chairman.

Along with other employer representatives who also opposed the increase he was outvoted on the commission when the allowance was discussed but it is understood he believes that if an organization can "top up" the Government allowance it should be allowed to do so but not under compulsion from the Government.

The authority's scheme will initially only cater for about 20 young people, but that figure could rise to between 50 and 60. It is understood the authority has offered union negotiators an allowance of £33 a week. Next month further talks will be held on another £4 a week in the form of a travel allowance.

Union negotiators are expected to argue in other areas that if a quasi-governmental body can increase the allowance employers should consider signing "top up" deals and so remove one of the main union criticisms of the scheme that it is being used to create a pool of cheap labour.

● A dispute involving air traffic control assistants at Aberdeen airport threatens to affect helicopter supply flights to the North Sea oil platforms.

A strike by 19 assistants, members of the Civil and Public Services Association, started on Friday after the local branch secretary was suspended for refusing to cooperate with a training programme for new radar equipment.

Despite being lumped together as over-spenders, the councils at the top of the Government's list of candidates for rate-capping next year are mixed. *True* all are Labour-controlled; most of them are "nuclear-free zones"; all provide generous municipal services. But local circumstances differ. DAVID WALKER has visited three councils which face the prospect of civil servants setting their rate levels, and asked councillors and officials to put their case. The first is Basildon in Essex.

In the May elections Labour increased its lead in Basildon: a clear endorsement of our policies at the polls, the council leader, Mr Harry Tinworth, said.

Two months later those policies had landed the Essex new town in deep financial trouble. If present trends continue, it could become the sole non-metropolitan council to have its rates determined by Whitehall next year under the Government's rate-capping procedure. It could face spending cuts that could end an entire municipal service, such as parks and recreation.

## TUC calls for legal monitor for media

By Our Labour Correspondent

A communications council established by statute to hear and act on complaints about the media and a right of reply enshrined in law are recommended in a TUC report published today which aims strong criticism at newspapers and broadcasting organizations.

The report, produced by the TUC Media Working Group, says that a new monitoring system for the media must be established because the Press Council and the Broadcasting Complaints Commission are ineffective and the media showed no signs of exercising self-control.

Union leaders are also anxious to reject arguments that statutory involvement could lead to attempts to muzzle a free press and would increase the freedom of the media to comment authoritatively and responsibly.

Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and leader of the TUC media working party, said last night: "The personal harassment of the Royal Family, the deceit and duplicity surrounding press conduct in the Sutcliffe case and the complete fabrication of an interview with the widow of a Falklands VC are just three recent examples of a disturbing downward trend towards the gutter."

He said that the existing complaints procedures appeared to have little long-term effect. "We do not wish to restrict the media in its legitimate tasks of informing, educating and entertaining, but its freedom to do these things must be balanced by

## Police called in to man Ulster jails

From Richard Ford Belfast

Hundreds of Royal Ulster Constabulary officers were drafted into jails yesterday to guard some of Britain's most dangerous terrorists as prison officers staged an overtime ban described by the Government as "irresponsible".

Police leave throughout the province was cancelled for two days as a convoy of vehicles took officers into three prisons and a young offenders' centre early yesterday morning.

The Northern Ireland Office's contingency plan to deal with the action by 2,500 prison officers left the police and management to run the prisons and it is understood that outside caterers were brought in.

Only about 100 out of 1,400 officers who would have been on duty arrived for work and the police reported to the Maze, Magilligan and Crumlin Road prisons and the Hydebank young offenders' centre in Belfast.

It is understood that they were not needed at the women's prison in Armagh because enough warders arrived for duty.

Outside the Maze there was a small group of pickets from the Prison Officers' Association but it made no attempt to stop the police from entering.

Prison visits, including those from lawyers, were cancelled, no parcels were accepted at the prisons and it is understood that prisoners were kept in their cells because it was not possible to use the workshop.

Today there will be no parcels or personal visits at the Maze and Magilligan prisons but the Northern Ireland Office hopes that all



Mr Nicholas Scott: Prison officers 'irresponsible'

professional visits can go ahead and that personal visits for those who already have special warrants will operate at Armagh and Hydebank.

The prison officers, who normally guard 2,500 inmates, are demanding payment for travelling to and from work on rostered overtime shifts. Like immigration officers and customs officials, prison officers do a certain amount of rostered overtime as part of their regular duties.

Mr Nicholas Scott, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Northern Ireland Office, accused the prison officers of acting "irresponsibly" and out of all tune and scale with the size of the disagreement.

Instead of implementing their ban in the special circumstances of Northern Ireland they should have gone through the negotiating procedure of the Whitley Council,

## 'Selective' cut may be sought by SDP

By Our Political Correspondent

Social Democrats are being asked to campaign for selective cuts in local authority services and a purge of incompetent council officials in next year's local elections.

Mr John Cartwright, MP for Woolwich and the party spokesman on local government, says in a discussion paper for next month's party assembly that local SDP candidates should campaign on a strategy "which concentrates on preserving what is effective and cutting out what is no longer necessary."

"The traditional methods of cutting expenditure by annual reductions across all services usually damage them all", Mr Cartwright says. "What is needed is a completely new look at the objectives which services and administrative arrangements are trying to achieve."

The paper also takes a strong line on the calibre of town hall staff. It says: "Too often management in local government is weak and ineffective because local councillors and trade unions conspire to resist change."

"The bureaucracy may have

become conservative and inefficient, and unable to respond to the changing needs of the community."

Mr Cartwright suggests: "A reform which should be considered is placing the most senior officers on contracts subject to performance review. When service are being cut it is wrong for people to enjoy high salaries and totally secure employment if they are not competent."

The SDP agenda, published today, also contains an agreed Alliance statement on Europe, which calls for further progress "towards the goal of political union."

The statement, which will be considered by the Social Democrats at their assembly in Salford, Greater Manchester, on September 13, and by the Liberals at their assembly in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, the following week, proposes the increased use of majority voting in the Council of Ministers, stronger powers for the European Parliament, a development of political cooperation into the field of defence and disarmament.

## Party cash crisis may cut HQ jobs

By Our Labour Reporter

Labour Party officials are considering plans to reduce the size of headquarters staff because of a cash crisis looming next year which cannot be headed off by the traditional means of raising more money from the unions.

Staff cuts in addition to reductions through natural wastage already in operation may be forced on the party because it has been told by the unions that their political funds are empty after the general election campaign.

The party is thought to be able to contain this year's deficit to about the £300,000 level of last year but senior Labour officials see no prospect of an increase in affiliation fees from the unions for next year.

Mr James Mortimer, the party general secretary, raised the possibility of an increase in the unions' 50p a member affiliation fee at the meeting last month of *Tribune* Unionists for a Labour Victory, which organizes union support for the party, but was left in no doubt that an increase was unacceptable.

## Whitehall brief Order without armed force

By Peter Hennessy

The riots of 1981 reopened an old constitutional question: at what point and in what way should the Army be called in if the police are failing to cope?

Lord Scarman's report, *The Brixton Disorders of 10-12 April 1981*, showed just how frail was the thin blue line of policemen "over that terrible weekend", their lack of numbers and equipment, their lack of preparedness. "They stood between our society and a total collapse of law and order in the streets of an important part of the capital", he wrote.

Whitehall's rethink in the aftermath of Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side would, if reason was any guide, have involved joint police-army discussions about military aid to the civil power, as it is formally known. The Ministry of Defence and the Home Office are very sensitive on the point.

There is a secret interdepartmental committee of civil servants which meets on the problems of inner cities. But at the chief-of-staff and chief constable levels there is nothing comparable and no discussion on riot strategy have taken place.

It is possible, however, to piece together today's official view. In February 1980, General (now Field Marshal) Sir Edwin Bramall, then Chief of the General Staff, now Chief of the Defence Staff, delivered a virtually unnoticed lecture on the subject to the Royal Society of Arts entitled



Sir Edwin Bramall: worried by a 'grey area'

"The place of the British Army in public order".

Sir Edwin is unwilling to be interviewed about it in the context of the 1981 disorders. But, on Sir Edwin's behalf, a defence ministry spokesman said: "He believes the principles remain unchanged... (the lecture) holds good now as much as it did then."

Sir Edwin's guiding principle is that it would be "totally inappropriate" to use the armed forces.

"In a main public order role unless disorder was developing on such a scale that the police could not cope and our whole parliamentary system was threatened, or a minority, by violent means and armed force, was attempting to challenge the very authority of

government with a view to changing or overthrowing it."

Sir Edwin in 1980 was worried, prophetically as it turned out, by a "grey area". A lack of police training and equipment in riots might leave them exhausted and vulnerable. He did not want the Army to be drawn in so he recommended that the police should train in "anti-riot drills" to acquire protective clothing, shields and visors.

But if the police wanted specialist assistance - night vision, helicopters, special lighting or bomb disposal - they "will never have to turn in vain to us for help of this kind", Sir Edwin said.

Since 1981, that "grey area" has been filled by the police. They are much better placed now in terms of equipment, training, speed and flexibility of response which, senior officers reckon, is one reason why riots have not recurred. Significantly, the police did not even call in the Army to teach the riot drill based on its Northern Ireland experience.

At the highest levels in the police, it is now believed that the armed forces would be needed only if there was an "armed insurrection" in Brixton or a comparable area in other words, a change has been made in *The Manual of Military Law* or the doctrine of military aid to the civil power, the threshold of intervention, beyond which the thin blue line would be reinforced by a khaki line, has been raised.

## Report on Celtic head untrue

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The claim by a historian that the head of a Celtic saint was buried in the garden of a house in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, was not meant to be taken seriously, it was learnt by *The Times* last night.

The Roman Catholic authorities in Birmingham had wished to have the garden dug up to recover the missing head of St Penk, Dr Colin Richmond of Keele University said.

He added: "It has been taken a little beyond what I intended."

Dr Richmond was the author of an article in the *Downside Review* which claimed that St Penk's head had been stolen in 1868 from Friburg Cathedral in Switzerland and found its way into the possession of Señor Jorge Luis Borges, the Argentine writer.

Stor Borgs visited Stoke-on-Trent in 1963, according to the article, to return the head to Penkthul, allegedly named after St Penk.

Dr Richmond said that he had told the representatives of the Archdiocese of Birmingham that it was "just a nice story". He was the author of a similar "conceit" in *Excelsior* magazine in 1979 called, "The day Henry James discovered Dada."

He claimed that he had submitted the Celtic head article to Father Daniel Rees, editor of the *Downside Review*, with a covering letter explaining what it was, but the article was published as if it was a genuine piece of research. Father Rees, who was contacted by *The Times* last Saturday, said then that he thought it was genuine, although "the facts could bear more than one interpretation". A summary of the article was published in *The Times* yesterday.

Father Rees could not be contacted last night.

## Police in picket line clash

Five hundred pickets followed an attempt by Highland Fabricators to restart production at their Strathclyde oil platform yard at Nigg on the Cromarty Firth yesterday.

There were scuffles between pickets and about sixty police as buses carrying workers who had accepted a management offer of a return to work tried to go in.

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## Irish Prime Minister to speak out against abortion ban amendment

From Richard Ford  
Belfast

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic will issue a statement next week opposing the constitutional amendment banning abortion. It will be the climax of an increasing divisive and political campaign.

Dr Garret Fitzgerald will outline his opposition to the amendment, which he believes is dangerous, and urge the electorate to vote "no" in the referendum on September 7.

His crucial statement, which is unlikely to be in the form of a nationwide broadcast, will be made at the end of a week in which Mr Dick Spring, Leader of the Labour Party and deputy Prime Minister, is also expected to call for a "no" vote.

Four cabinet ministers have already expressed opposition to the amendment. Two more Fine Gael members have been publicly rebuked by the chairman of the parliamentary party for speaking out after a decision that only Dr Fitzgerald would outline the party's position.

The tone of the debate is becoming increasingly rancorous, with the Minister for Health and Social Welfare, Mr Barry Desmond, being criticized by the pro-life amendment campaigners for making a statement "unworthy of a member of the Government."

Mr Desmond said that the supporters of the amendment were "a very small group of extreme Catholics of extreme constitutional views."

After one bitter television debate a prominent member of the anti-amendment campaign



Mr Desmond: Criticized by amendment supporters.

had hoped he would introduce social reforms.

The abortion issue has dismayed them, but if he attempts to reform family planning laws and facilitate divorce he risks splitting his party.

The Fianna Fail party has remained on the face of it solidly in support of the amendment, although some deputies who opposed Mr Charles Haughey during the several attempts against his leadership are thought to be opposed to the wording.

However, a grassroots "Fianna Fail against the amendment" has emerged to lobby party deputies and senators. Mr Alan Graham, a Dublin solicitor, who is one of its organizers, said that up to 20 members of the parliamentary party were likely to vote "no" but it was unlikely they would say so in public.

With most people believing the referendum will be carried, attention is now focused on the turnout and regional variations. It is thought there will be a high turnout and "yes" vote in the rural west, but in the rapidly growing and urbanized Dublin area and surrounding midlands there will be a larger "no" vote, with perhaps a low turnout.

If the amendment is passed, its opponents expect there will be moves made to have the courts declare intra-uterine contraceptive devices and the morning after pill as abortifacients and therefore illegal.

The Supreme Court will then have to decide at what point life begins.

Leading article, page 11

## Alternative claimed to straw burning

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The assertion by the National Farmers' Union (NFU) that there is no practical alternative to straw burning has been challenged by a Nottinghamshire engineering firm, which claims that its new "densifying" system will make the practice a thing of the past.

Mr Errol Mason, managing director of Bootham North Engineering, of Worksop, says the densifier will process up to 10 tonnes of straw an hour, turning it into compact combustible cubes for use as fuel. It will do the same with other waste materials, including sawdust, newspaper, cardboard, coal dust and textiles.

He estimates that over seven years the cost of processing would be between £7 and £14 a tonne. Farmers unable to afford machines of their own could form a consortium with their neighbours to produce fuel either for their own heating needs, or to be sold as a cheap alternative to coal.

Because of public protests at the waste and environmental hazards associated with burning fields of straw and stubble after the harvest, there is now a real likelihood that the Government will be forced to impose further restrictions, if not an outright ban.

That has encouraged companies like Bootham to come forward with alternatives, and the NFU has repeatedly said that it welcomes ideas.

But last week Mr Christopher Righton, the NFU deputy president, said that while no one was happy to see between five and six million tonnes of a potentially useful commodity going up in smoke each year, the "plain truth" was that there was at present no practical alternative.

The demand for straw for industrial purposes had not yet made an impact on the very considerable surplus, he said.

## Rural doctors 'ignorant of pesticide poison signs'

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Most rural doctors would not recognize the symptoms of poisoning by pesticides and other agricultural chemicals because they have not been alerted to them, a farmworkers' union official claims.

Writing in the latest issue of *Footloose*, an environmental and outdoor activities magazine published today, Mr Christopher Kaufman, who is responsible for public relations for the agricultural and allied workers' section of the Transport and General Workers' Union, accuses the Government of continuing to

allow many chemicals banned in other EEC countries and in the United States, to be sold to farmers and gardeners.

Mr Kaufman cites in particular the controversial dioxin-based weedkiller 2,4,5-T on which the European Commission recommended a ban last year.

Although the immediate effects of exposure to spray drift, such as watering eyes, dizziness, headaches and nausea, are known, there may be serious long-term effects which do not show for many years, he says.

## Royalty 'just ordinary'

The Prince of Wales's former valet, Mr Stephen Barry, says in an interview published today that the Royal Family are "very ordinary" people in their private lives - "nothing like 'Dallas' or 'Dynasty'".

Mr Barry, who left the Royal Household after the Prince's marriage, says the Royal Family are "wonderfully middle class except they wear crowns. The Queen is basically just a countrywoman, she enjoys country pursuits", he told *Woman's Own*.

What really separates the Royal Family from the rest of society, Mr Barry says, is that they have four palaces or private homes, 300 staff and a yacht, three helicopters and three aircraft at their disposal.

## School reopens for inquiries

Croxeth Comprehensive School, which is to be run as an independent school for 12 months by a group of parents and teachers, will open today to answer inquiries from parents.

The Department of Education and Science has agreed to pay half the running costs, leaving Labour-controlled Liverpool City Council, which is to resume control of the school next year, to pay up to £200,000.

## British win skill medals

Three British building apprentices flew back to London from Linz, Austria yesterday with gold medals from the international Skill Olympics, a craft competition.

Mr John Dutton from Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, won the bricklaying medal, Mr John Joy, from the village of Newnham Street, Hertfordshire, won the plastering and Mr Robert Morrison, from Bristol, took the gold for stonemasonry.

## Woman leaves £1/2m for charity

Miss Margery Turner, aged 78, of Canwick Hill Crescent, Rampton, Sheffield, has left nearly £500,000 in her will to charity.

The money will be shared between the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the Methodist Homes for the Aged and the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council.

## Irish police find cannabis crop

Irish police yesterday confiscated almost 700 cannabis plants found growing on a mountainside near the town of Gort, Co Galway.

The cannabis was well cultivated, a police spokesman said, and within two weeks of being ready for harvest, its potential market value was estimated at more than £160,000. No arrests have been made.

## Weight problem

The police were called out yesterday while emergency repairs were carried out on a Chippendale's Circus lorry, containing an elephant, two camels and four shire horses, which had broken down on the A46 near Bingham, Nottinghamshire.

## Overtime ban

A meeting of more than 1,750 employees at John Brown Engineering at Clydebank, Strathclyde, voted yesterday to begin an immediate overtime ban to protest at 500 lay-offs announced last week.



## Tube driver mastermind comes out on top again

Christopher Hughes (above) the London Underground driver who won the BBC Mastermind trophy in May, was out yesterday with the Great Western Railway preservation society and so not available to comment on winning the four-nation Mastermind contest shown on television last night (Kenneth Gosling writes).

The programme, recorded some days ago, featured contestants from Ireland, Australia and New Zealand as well as Mr Hughes as the United Kingdom representative.

His knowledge of the history of British steam locomotives again stood him in good stead, with 18 points and no passes. Mr John Egan, of Ireland, however, scored 19, with no passes and no wrong answers, answering questions on the life and music of Bob Dylan.

But it was Mr Hughes's command of general knowledge in the second round that pushed him ahead to win the contest.

Two rival minibus services could be operating in competition with the familiar red buses in central London by the end of this year.

If the Government allows the appeal by the private enterprise "pirate" operator, Associated Minibus Operators (Amos), London Transport may run a similar service. I understand that would involve 16 seaters operation every two or three minutes. Like taxis, they would be on call to passengers.

If that happens, bus travel from the suburbs and through the centre should be speeded up and be much more frequent than

## LT may join minibus battle

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Londoners have been accustomed to it in recent years. For the first time since the "pirate operators" of the 1920s, who raced each other and fought for street space in a cut-throat market that was stopped by legislation 10 years ago, the travelling public would find itself actively courted by rivals competing for their favours.

Such a scene would be much in line with the Thatcher government's thinking, but there are strong fears that letting competitions loose on London's crowded streets could result in lower safety standards, more congestion and severe losses to London Transport and the taxi operators.

Those fears account for the cautious line taken by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, who has set up a second public inquiry to hear the Amos appeal after an earlier one conducted by a London Transport inspector in March, rather than simply allow it himself.

The inspector had recommended that the Amos service, using 500 minibuses on four routes criss-crossing central London from the suburbs, should be refused, and criticized Amos for poor forecasting and an ill-prepared case.

## Government rejects request to fund ecology congress

The Government is under increasing pressure to help to finance a conservation conference in Scotland which the Prime Minister's friend, Sir Laurens van der Post, has played a large part in organizing.

Sir Laurens said yesterday that he accepted the Government's decision not to support the Third World Wilderness Congress financially because the request for money had been "sprung on them".

But he added: "I do not see how any British government can fail to respond, knowing young people's anxiety about what is being done to the Earth. If they do not do something, there will not be any Earth for the politicians to quarrel about."

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, has written to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, demanding "a token £10,000" to help put on the conference, which starts in Inverness on October 8. He made a similar request to Mr Jenkin's predecessor, Mr Michael Heseltine, but was told that the Government could not budget.

The conference, which is costing £60,000, is taking place in Scotland after being held successfully in South Africa in 1977 and Australia in 1980. On both occasions the grant from the

respective governments amounted to £60,000.

Sir Laurens, who will attend the conference with senior ministers from the United States, Canada and the EEC, as well as leading figures in the world of conservation and the arts, said that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had "responded immediately to the congress and said that she would see someone was responsible for attending the conference".

Pressed on whether he had expected the Government to help to finance the conference, he said: "I do not think one really wants to take issue with the Government on a point like this. The whole concept of wilderness conservation is new in the United Kingdom."

Mr Dalyell said: "They are not prepared to do this because of the whole public expenditure atmosphere. It is very sad that they cannot even find a token sum for what is a very important conference."

Mr Vance Martin, executive officer organizing the conference, said that the original budget had been £30,000, but this had been cut down to £60,000. The Highlands and Islands Development Board had contributed £10,000, the EEC £3,000 and Gulf Oil £5,000, he said, but he was still trying to cut down on bills.

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## Reward of £80,000 in jewel hunt

By a Staff Reporter

An insurance company has offered an £80,000 reward for the recovery of £800,000 worth of jewelry stolen in what is believed to be one of the biggest raids on a private house.

The raid, early on Sunday, was at the country mansion owned by Mr Taj Hajjar at Rogate, Midhurst, Sussex. Mr Hajjar, a Jordanian, entertains relatives from the Jordanian royal family at the house, which is heavily guarded.

Sussex police yesterday issued a list of the 51 items stolen. Those include a £130,000 pearl necklace with a sapphire and diamond clasp in yellow gold, another pearl necklace worth £129,000, two South Sea pearl necklaces each worth £60,000, as well as a number of gold watches, sapphire bracelets, rings, pendants and brooches.

Also stolen was a finely carved old coral pendant piece showing the head of a Chinese sage with a gold back and gold and diamond set motifs worth £2,450.

Most of the gems were in personal jewel boxes or presentation boxes bearing the names of Carradors of Regent Street, London, or Ginza, Tokyo, Japan. The insurers have not been named.

The raid on the house, set in a 300-acre estate used as a stud farm, is surprising because of the extensive security precautions including cameras, six guard dogs and burglar alarms.

But the police said that the raid was not necessarily carried out by a professional burglar. Det Supt Gordon Harrison said: "There is adequate security up to a point, but any security system can be breached."



Woman Police Constable Susan Mackey (above), wearing a dress similar to the one Mrs Diana Jones wore when she vanished from her home in Coggeshall, Essex, on July 23. Detectives spent more than a week trying to track down such a dress and obtained one from a fashion firm in Middlesex. They hope it might jog the memory of witnesses who may have seen Mrs Jones, aged 35, before or after she disappeared.



## Kissinger's return to the fold provokes boycott of Reagan by the right

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan will be shunned by the powerful political right in a forthcoming publicity campaign about Central America. It is not that they disagree with his anti-communist rhetoric or the general thrust of his policies; they just cannot abide the fact that he has brought Dr Henry Kissinger into the fold.

There will be mass mailings, newspaper advertisements, speeches and television commercials urging an aggressive response to the spread of communism in Central America. A strong and sustained military presence in the region will be advocated.

Mr Reagan was to have been showered with praise during the campaign, but his name has been written out of the scripts since the appointment of Dr Kissinger as head of a presidential commission studying long-term policy options in the region.

Apart from upsetting the right, Mr Reagan's handling of the Central America question has galvanized the six contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination into a scramble for policy advisers to help them formulate an alternative approach. Central America will almost certainly be the main foreign policy issue of the 1984 presidential campaign.

It is only now that the contenders are becoming more forthright about a subject so unpredictable and fraught with political dangers. The clearest

statement by any of them was issued last week by Senator Alan Cranston (California) on his return from a tour of Latin America.

He expressed grave concern about the prospect of imminent war, in which the United States would become embroiled. The theme is likely to be taken up with increasing force by the other presidential hopefuls.

He said there had been direct contact by Mexico and Colombia with President Fidel Castro, and it appeared that the Cuban leader was "receptive" to the idea of joining peace talks under the aegis of the Contadora group - Panama, Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia.

"I have returned from Latin America firmly convinced by Contadora leaders that their efforts have been weakened by Ronald Reagan's strategy of tough talk and guns," he said. "Their efforts can succeed only if the US has the courage and maturity to stop backing dictators..."

The other would-be candidates have sounded less hostile to American policy. All oppose continued covert US aid to rebels in Nicaragua, but they support such fundamentals of the Reagan Administration's policy as military aid to El Salvador and economic assistance to the region.

Mr Cranston is urging withdrawal of military aid from El Salvador unless it holds elections and ends abuses of human rights.

Senator John Glenn (Ohio) has been sounding more and more like President Reagan. He said the threat to communist subversion could not be denied, but added that US military force should be used only as a last resort. "Never again should we send American troops to fight wars that we do not intend to win".

Senator Gary Hart (Colorado) who is planning a trip to Latin America soon, advocates the freezing of military aid and US troop levels in the region. In general, only he and Mr Cranston have so far offered any specific alternatives to President Reagan's policies.

In their search for advisers the Democratic contenders are interviewing hosts of academics and former government officers, some of whom helped frame the policies of the Carter Administration - policies that, in the view of the right, resulted in the fall of Nicaragua to the Sandinistas and the spread of Cuban interference in Central America.

The right fears that Dr Kissinger's commission will espouse similar policies of conciliation. One of the many right-wing groups, the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, said of the President's appointment of Dr Kissinger: "We were ready to make a massive commitment on (the Administration's behalf and they went and pulled one of the dumbest political moves of any Administration yet".



## Basque floods bring disease risk

Devastation debris: A man and a child studying the scene of devastation in Llodio, northern Spain, yesterday.

At least 37 people have been killed and roads, railways, homes and factories have been wrecked in the flooding across Spain's

Basque country over the weekend (Reuter reports).

Officials said yesterday that a shortage of drinking water and the risk of disease from refuse and dead animals were the most serious problems. Supplies of food and medicine are being rushed to the region.

## Zia says opposition manipulated by 'foreign masters'

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

President Zia ul-Haq has accused the leaders of the anti-martial law agitation in Pakistan of playing "to the tune of their foreign masters". This is the first time since the agitation began more than two weeks ago that Pakistan's military ruler has made allegations of foreign influence in the opposition movement. He did not give any details.

The Pakistan Government has already protested to the Indian Government over reported statements by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, which have been described as interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Speaking to reporters here on Sunday shortly before leaving for a visit to Turkey, President Zia refused to hold talks with the opposition party heads leading the agitation. He described them as "riff-raff", but said that he had been holding consultations with responsible and patriotic leaders.

He said that if the Movement for Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight opposition parties, was meant to seek restoration of democracy, then they got the wrong end of the

bloody stick. I shall tell them how to get the right end of the stick". General Zia was confident that the troubles in Sind were on the wane.

He remained confident that elections would be held by March, 1985 and indicated that he did not intend to advance the timetable for this.

● ANKARA: President Zia, leaving behind deepening political turmoil, arrived here for a five-day official visit, returning the one paid to his country by President Kenan Evren two years ago (Reuter-Gardiner writes).

Accompanied by his wife and a large delegation, including the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Planning and Justice, he began official talks soon after his arrival.

Besides a review of Pakistani-Turkish relations and co-operation, the talks include an exchange of views on international subjects. Political and diplomatic observers also expect the two heads of state to exchange views on the handling of the promised restoration of democracy in their countries after years of military rule.

## Peace offer to Habré from rebels

Ndjamena (AP) - The Libyan-backed rebel regime in northern Chad yesterday called for a "sincere and definite reconciliation" of all Chadians, including President Hissène Habré.

The rebel radio in Bardai on the Libyan border, monitored here, broadcast a communiqué of the rebel regime yesterday led by former President Goukouni Oueddei. The communiqué was the rebels' first formal response to a policy statement issued last week by President Mitterrand, outlining the mission and objectives of the French task force in Chad.

The broadcast referred to "Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei" but gave no indication of his whereabouts. Mr Goukouni has not been seen in the rebel-held area for more than three weeks.

The communiqué said the rebels' "Chad Government of National Unity" denounced Mitterrand's proposal for a federation between the two hostile parts of the divided nation. But it added that it agreed to "the sincere and definite reconciliation" - under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity - of all Chadians - even Hissène Habré, if he shows the necessary good will.

The broadcast left no doubt, however, that the rebels refused to recognize President Habré's "illegal, reactionary, pro-Western and pro-Zionist regime".

● ADDIS ABABA: Mr Abdullahi al-Obeidi, the Libyan Foreign Minister, who arrived here on Sunday night, and Mr Goshu Wolde, his Ethiopian counterpart, began talks here yesterday in what was believed to be an integral part of consultations aimed at a negotiated settlement to the Chadian civil war (AFP reports).

## Andropov's arms plan wins praise

Bonn (Reuter) - West European governments gave a guarded but positive reaction yesterday to the Soviet offer to scrap some SS20 missiles targeted on Western Europe.

West Germany said that President Andropov's proposal was a positive development, and Signor Bettino Craxi the Italian Prime Minister said that Mr Andropov had clarified the issue.

Herr Peter Roessig, the Bonn chief government spokesman, said, however, that the proposal meant that Moscow was still blocking progress in US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, because Mr Andropov insisted on including French and British weapons in the talks.

Herr Roessig told a press conference there were four positive points: the Andropov proposal represented a genuine reduction in Soviet missiles; the missiles would be destroyed and not just redeployed; this avoided an additional possible threat to East-West peace; and the offer showed that the Soviet Union was minded to West-European concerns.

In Rome, Signor Craxi told Mr Yuri Karlov, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, of "the interest of the Italian Government in the new proposal, which clarify part of the problem".

● VIENNA: Soviet block newspapers yesterday praised Mr Andropov's proposal as a significant initiative for peace and security in Europe (Reuter reports).

The Bulgarian party newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo quoted by the official BTA news agency called the proposal, "one more big step towards achieving a mutually acceptable agreement at the Geneva talks". Andropov cracks whip, page 6

## Bandaranaike ignored

From Desanva Mahipala, Colombo

The Government yesterday denied planning to lift penalties imposed on the former Prime Minister, Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and that the ruling United National Party would consult her Freedom Party on settling the Tamil problem.

The denial followed reports in an English-language newspaper yesterday that Mrs Bandaranaike's civil rights would be

restored if the proposed round-table talks between the main political parties opposed to her restoration and the Tamil United Liberation Front proved successful.

The speculation arose after the Indian special envoy, Mr Gopalaswami Parthasarathy, had talks at the weekend with leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front and Mrs Bandaranaike.

## Atom test inquiry in doubt

From Tony Dubois, Melbourne

Australia's acceptance of an invitation to send scientists to Mururoa atoll to study the effects of the French nuclear testing programme has been thrown into doubt after the first day of the 13-nation South Pacific Forum meeting in Canberra yesterday.

It is believed the forum, which reaches decisions by consensus and at which no votes are taken, failed to agree on the French proposal and the invitation will now go back to the Australian Cabinet for further consideration.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, made it clear last month that Australia's acceptance of the French invitation was dependent on the forum endorsing the mission.

The nuclear issue dominated yesterday's session of the two-day forum meeting. Australia continued to urge the member-nations to adopt a special Pacific nuclear-free Pacific. Australia has proposed that should the forum adopt the plan it should then go to the United Nations. This is seen by observers in Canberra as an effort to embarrass the French.

In a further move likely to worsen relations between Australia and France, Canberra also proposed that the plan should be put forward at the region's other political body, the South Pacific Conference, at which France is represented, unlike the forum.

While Australia dominated much of yesterday's proceedings, it did not itself escape criticism. It is understood that some nations attacked Australia for urging that the United States should be allowed transit rights in the region for nuclear-armed vessels.

## Students in rally for ex-Regent

Johannesburg - Students mounted demonstrations in Mbabane, the Swaziland capital, for the second time in a week over the dismissal of Queen Dzidzwe as Regent. They scattered as police made a baton charge (Ray Kennedy writes).

Prince Bhekamphe, the Prime Minister, has announced that a general election for the 40-member Parliament will be held on October 29.

## Fatal flight

Bischoff (Reuter, AFP) - A light aircraft chartered to an oil exploration company crashed in the Queensland bush, killing all 12 people on board.

## Hanoi truce

Hongkong (Reuter) - Vietnam announced that it would undertake a ceasefire along its border with China. The Vietnam News Agency said Peking had not responded to a Vietnamese proposal made 10 days ago.

## Cuba training

Abidjan (Reuter) - Ghana is sending 600 teenagers to Cuba for training to meet the country's skills manpower needs, Ghana news reports have reported. A group of 240 children, aged from 13 to 16, left for Havana last Wednesday.

## Storm passes

Matamoros, Mexico (AP) - Hurricane Barry missed Texas coastal resorts, which had been battered by Hurricane Alicia 10 days earlier, and hit El Paso and Santa Teresa across the border in Mexico.

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# Kohl hopes resignation crisis will not delay symbolic trip to Israel

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Mr Menachem Begin's threatened resignation has thrown into confusion Dr Helmut Kohl's four-day visit to Israel. But the West German Chancellor seems determined not to let the crisis stop him going ahead with a visit seen here and in Jerusalem as being of considerable symbolic importance.

The Bonn Government's spokesman admitted yesterday that the Chancellor was unsure whether he could depart tomorrow as planned or whether the prospect of an impending election in Israel would force a postponement. Urgent consultations are now going on in Bonn and Jerusalem to see what politics and protocol should dictate.

Dr Kohl was due to hold talks with Mr Begin, but was not expecting any substantive political negotiations. He has stated firmly that the main aim of the trip, promised before his election victory in March, was to improve the atmosphere between the two countries, and reaffirm German commitment to Israel's prosperity and security.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since Mr Begin vehemently attacked

Herr Helmut Schmidt two years ago, accusing him of being loyal to Hitler until the end, and of disregarding German guilt for the Holocaust.

That outburst, which led to an official protest from Bonn, followed the former Chancellor's backing for Palestinian self-determination. Herr Schmidt disapproved of Mr Begin's policies and did not visit Israel, so that it is now 10 years since a West German Chancellor, Herr Willy Brandt, went to Jerusalem.

Israel welcomed Dr Kohl's election as a chance to start a fresh chapter in relations and although Bonn, together with other EEC states, criticized the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer and has called for a troop withdrawal and an end to the occupation of the West Bank, Dr Kohl, is not expected to press these criticisms in public.

A more important disagreement is the proposed German sale of 200 Leopard 2 tanks to Saudi Arabia. Israel has lobbied hard against this, saying it was unacceptable that West Germany should arm Israel's enemies.

Although Dr Kohl initially favoured the sale, he has put off a final decision until his visit to Saudi Arabia in October.

However, unofficially it is now clear the deal will not go through, and that Dr Kohl, like Herr Schmidt, sees it as contradicting Bonn's embargo on arms to the principal Middle East antagonists.

The Chancellor, who makes much of the fact he was only two years old when Hitler came to power, has not flinched from denouncing Germany's Nazi past or admitting historic guilt for the Holocaust. One of his first acts on arrival will be to lay a wreath at the Yad Vashem memorial to Holocaust victims.

Israelis will study his speeches carefully, however, to ensure that he does not seek to minimize German responsibility.

Last week Dr Kohl said his country had done what was "humanly possible" to expiate this guilt. Bonn wanted friendly relations with Israel, as with Arab countries, but would not say "yes and amen" to all Israeli policies, especially its settlements on the West Bank.



Spoils of war: Left-wing militiamen celebrating their capture of a Lebanese Army personnel carrier in Beirut yesterday after the worst violence for a year in the capital.

## Ex-minister held in fraud case

Seoul (Reuters) - Sixteen people, including a former South Korean Cabinet Minister, eight government officials and four bank executives, have been arrested in connexion with a financial scandal, the prosecutor's office said.

Mr Yoon Ja Jang, former Transport Minister and president of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, was charged with accepting bribes totalling about £73,000 from Mr Kim Chul Ho, head of the Myungwang Leisure Industries group, who was arrested on August 17 on fraud and tax evasion charges.

## Moi returned

Nairobi (AP) - President Daniel Arap Moi, aged 59, automatically won a second five-year term as the Kenyan head of state when no other candidate stood to oppose him in his parliamentary constituency in Baringo.

## Heiress held

Athens (Reuters) - Miss Christina Onassis was questioned by customs officials for three hours at Aktio, north-west Greece, before being allowed to leave for Switzerland. She recently appeared against a Greek court ruling that she owed about £22m in inheritance taxes.

## Defence plea

Tokyo (Reuters) - The Japanese Defence Agency is seeking a 6.9 per cent increase to £8,000m in next year's budget to improve air and naval defence.

## Guerrilla strike

Lima (AFP) - A policeman was killed and another seriously wounded as they fought off a guerrilla attempt to blow up a power station in Cajamarca, northern Peru.

## Four shot dead

Johannesburg (AFP) - Two policemen and a civilian who was helping them were shot dead by Johann Tautz, an escaped prisoner, who then killed himself.

## Pictures stolen

Rome (AFP) - Valuable drawings by Henry Moore have been stolen from the home of Signor Carmine Benincasa, an Italian art critic. They were not insured.

## 400 executed

Geneva (AFP) - Indonesia has summarily executed at least 400 people since 1982 because they were former convicts, according to the International Commission of Jurists.

## Envoy fires conference salvo despite boycott

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Despite its boycott of the UN International Conference on the Palestine Question, Israel managed to fire the opening salvo yesterday by claiming that the conference was in effect denying the Jewish people its inalienable rights on its land.

Mr Ovadia Soffer, the Israeli Ambassador, said shortly before the conference opened at the Palais des Nations that the United Nations had squandered \$6m (£4m) on the conference and that the conference's "extremist sponsors" were demanding that the Jews be prohibited from engaging in any activity which asserted their right to self-determination.

"The Middle East is no more Arab than it is Jewish, Turkish, Persian, Kurdish, Druze, Maronite or other", he said. Only by direct negotiations with its neighbours could Israel advance peace in the Middle East.

In opening the conference, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary General, also spoke about inalienable rights, in this case those of the Palestinians.

"All members of the international community share a clear obligation to resolve the central problem of the legitimate rights

and future of the Palestinian people", he said. "This task has been further complicated by the growth of Israeli settlements on the West Bank and by continuing failure to get down to meaningful negotiations."

A just settlement depended on recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including self-determination. The question of Jerusalem remained of primary importance. There must be negotiation, recognition and accommodation.

A message from Mr Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, read by Mr Faruk Kaddumi, reaffirmed the PLO's determination to oppose Israel's expansionism. Mr Arafat is expected to visit the conference before it ends on September 7.

● Unwilling host: Switzerland, an unwilling host to the conference, has mobilized some 3,000 troops and police in its biggest peacetime security operation (Reuters reports).

Much of Geneva was turned into an armed camp for the conference.

## Lee Kuan Yew plays Cupid

Singapore (Reuters) - The Singapore Government says it is planning a computerized match-making service to help women university graduates marry and produce better-educated children for the good of the state.

The plan was disclosed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Goh Keng Swee, who said the Government was planning to buy software from Japan for computerized match-making.

He urged Singapore University professors to study the matter and suggested a course in courtship technique for students entering the university.

"If we allow events to take their natural course, a large proportion of women graduates, probably the majority, will remain unmarried," Mr Goh said, backing up arguments put forward earlier this month by the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, which have created a controversy here.

Mr Lee said that uneducated Singapore women produced twice as many babies as their educated counterparts, and unless the trend was reversed the country would lose its talent pool and the economy would falter.

Mr Goh said Singapore should

learn from Japan where "the computer has entered the match-making business".

"Matching is done by the computer but the print-outs are checked by a human before meetings are arranged in suitable surroundings with soft lights and romantic background music," he added.

Unlike Japan, where a woman on reaching 30 "becomes desperate and grabs at any man available", Singapore's women graduates became more fastidious and demanding as they became set in their life-style, he said.

## Greek bakeries close in price protest

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greek bakers refused to make bread yesterday as a protest against the Government's latest bread price increases which they say are inadequate.

After a rally in central Athens, where fresh loaves were given away to sympathizers, several thousands of them marched to the Ministry of Commerce and presented a resolution calling for a dialogue between the Minister and the bakers' federation.

The "bread war" erupted when the Government, after authorizing

ing some large increases in flour prices, decreed stricter specifications for three types of basic bread, and granted only modest price increases on the grounds that bakers enjoyed wide profit margins.

Bakers reacted by limiting production of regulation bread in favour of smaller "de luxe" loaves whose price is not subject to state controls. When the Government unleashed the market police to sue recalcitrant bakers, many bakers simply closed down, ostensibly for a summer vacation.

The "bread war" has caused a great deal of embarrassment to the Socialist government of a country of avid bread eaters.

"Government-sanctioned increases for flour, fuel and wages have caused production costs to climb by 44 per cent this year", a spokesman said.

A two-pound loaf of basic bread known as "70 per cent" which cost 24p is now 30p, while the comparable loaf of the very popular "village bread" priced at 41p was allowed only a 2p increase.

## Meeting the demand.

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# 100 injured as Sikhs armed with swords storm Amritsar office

Chandigarh (Reuters, AFP) - Serious fighting broke out in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar yesterday when militants stormed an important government office, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. About 100 people were injured.

Up to 15,000 Sikhs, wielding swords, spears and other weapons broke through barbed wire barricades and stormed into the office of the deputy commissioner, the town's top administrative officer.

The demonstrators defied tear gas barrages and police baton charges to storm the building, the news agency said, and police and demonstrators fought hand-to-hand battles. Several people were helped bleeding from the scene.

The Amritsar demonstration was part of a general strike called by the Sikhs in Punjab to press demands for greater state autonomy.

Punjab's inspector general of police, Mr M. R. Bhinder, told Reuters in Chandigarh, the state's administrative capital, that crowds of between 100 and 3,000 were gathered around barbed wire barricades at government offices in most of Punjab's other main towns.

Witnesses said that the Amritsar crowd set off from the Golden Temple, the Sikh's holiest shrine and headquarters of the militant Sikh Akali Dal party which called the strike.

Schools and universities throughout Punjab, where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live, were closed yesterday and extra police and paramilitary forces were on

duty to head off violence which marred other stoppages this year.

In April, a road blockade in Punjab resulted in violence in which at least 21 people died.

Militant Sikhs want religious and political concessions for the state, a rich agricultural area known as India's breadbasket for its production of wheat and other food.

Reporting the clash as a pitched battle, PTI said police used tear gas in an effort to disperse the crowd.

The Sikhs cut their way through a barbed wire fence



Mr. Gandhi: Strike coincides with visit.

around the office, uprooted barricades and charged in the PTI report said.

DELHI: Shops and offices closed yesterday throughout the north-eastern state of Assam and private cars kept off the streets at the start of a 36-hour strike called by Hindu militants.

It was the most serious challenge there to the Government since widespread violence in February and March when 3,000 people died and more than 300,000 were made homeless during elections.

The strike was called by mostly Hindu Assamese who want immigrants to be deported from the Brahmaputra Valley state.

Police rounded up more than 100 Assamese militants before the strike in anticipation of possible violence and armed police patrolled streets. The state government outlawed stoppage of essential services.

The protest coincided with a visit to Assam by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the son of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister.

The agitation was started four years ago by Assamese demanding the deportation of what they say are 3.5 million Muslim immigrants from former East Pakistan.

It burst into widespread killings during February's elections after the Assamese hard-liners claimed many of the migrants were illegally listed as voters.

The All Assam Students Union and the All Assam People's Action Council, cosponsors of the campaign against immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal, called the strike to demand an early resolution of the immigration issue and to protest against the "imposition" of an "illegal government" by Mrs Gandhi.

## Short shrift for Brezhnevites Andropov cracks the whip at home

In his concluding article on President Andropov's policy initiatives, RICHARD OWEN, our Moscow Correspondent, reports on his approach to domestic issues.

For Russians the most arresting aspect of Mr Andropov's busy August was not his meeting with American senators or his proposal for a ban on space weapons, but his whip-cracking drive for discipline at home.

Mr Andropov has fixed his steady gaze on the shortcomings of the Soviet economy, not to say the Russian character. He has no patience with the theory of the "broad Russian soul", regarding it as a pretext for laziness and drunkenness.

He dislikes the Russian vice of word-spinning hyperbole. Above all, he has made it clear that a military superpower with a huge defence budget cannot afford an economy which is technologically backward and suffers from large gaps in production and distribution.

The limited reforms which come into force in January have been criticized as inadequate but do link earnings more closely to productivity. The "brigade system" used on some farms, which rewards team effort and distributes profits, has been given full approval by Pravda.

At his meeting with party veterans on August 15 Mr Andropov made short shrift of those with comfortable careers under Mr Brezhnev who now argue that the system is too cumbersome to reform.

"We have not been vigorous enough... We not infrequently resorted to half-measures and could not overcome accumulated inertia," he said - phrases already chiselled in stone for Agitprop lecturers to repeat. "We must now make up for what we have lost."

It is compensation for some to know that Mr Andropov and his team are combining this drive for discipline with a gradual but



Symbolic line-up: Mr. Andropov flanked by Mr. Romanov (left) and Mr. Gorbachev.

determined economic reform programme. It is small comfort for others, however - and they include managers - who stand to lose earnings, promotion, or even jobs.

Some aspects of the Andropov crackdown - including the campaign against pop music spearheaded by Mr Konstantin Chernenko - appear almost ridiculous. The reformer's tendency to be at odds with ideological orthodoxes, Mr Andropov has both the KGB and the merged police and Interior Ministry apparatus on his side.

He made it clear in his speech to party veterans that he was thinking in the long term, with a strategy lasting well into the next five-year plan.

With many Brezhnevites still in senior positions - in spite of allegations of corruption and incompetence - and with the next Kremlin succession struggle already looming on the distant horizon, the question is whether Mr Andropov will have time to "make up for what we have lost" at home or abroad.

Concluded

## KREMLIN POLICY Part 2

and Mr Gorbachev - constitute the Young Turks who stand to inherit whatever legacy Mr Andropov may leave behind. Mr Gorbachev is the Central Committee Agriculture Secretary. In spite of four successive bad harvests he looks set to benefit from both a better 1983 harvest and the US-Soviet grain agreement.

Mr Romanov, who at the June Plenum moved from Leningrad to become a Central Committee secretary in Moscow, has spent

## Store raid gang to die in China

From Richard Hughes Hongkong

A Hongkong court has sentenced to death by a Chinese court in Shumchun "special economic zone" bordering this colony for his part in a department store robbery.

A gang of six, wearing masks and brandishing knives, broke into the Shumchun Friendship Store, tied up three employees and escaped with foreign exchange certificates worth HK\$25,100 (£2,600) and cash worth HK\$5,500.

The Hongkong man and four of his accomplices, who are Shumchun residents, received death sentences. The sixth was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Security officials had demanded severe penalties, claiming that the crimes could seriously affect the development of the special economic zone, which was beginning to unite China and Hongkong.

## Insects eat mummies in Peru's museums

From Edward Schenker New York Times

Pre-Columbian works of art and artifacts of major historical interest, some dating to 6,000 years before Christ, are rotting, crumbling or being stolen from museums here.

Museum curators and archaeologists say that up to half of the priceless ceramics, textiles and other objects in Peru's more than 250 public and private museums have been lost or irreparably damaged in recent years.

"Each day we are losing more," says Senor Luis Guillermo Lambrechts, a leading Peruvian archaeologist and former director of the National Archaeology and Anthropology Museum. "It's a disaster."

Unesco study completed last month on Peru's museums concluded that after years of meagre budgets, they can no longer cope with their problems.

The decay of antiquities is a problem shared by many developing nations, but Peru's problem is especially critical. Peru was one of the most advanced centres of ancient civilization in the Western Hemisphere, and it holds an interest for museum curators, archaeologists and historians matched only by Egypt and China.

The trouble began after objects were removed from the ground and put in museums and storehouses without humidity controls.

Peru, which is one of the poorest nations in South America, has a total population of only about 2600 a year, cannot afford the controlled environment that would assure the preservation of the relics.

A recent stockroom tour of the more than 500,000 pieces in the national museum, an expanded Granadino, showed them to be rotted with fungus, infested with rats and attacked by fungi. The museum lacks climate controls and is seriously understaffed.

Many colourful painted ceramics have turned dull in storage. Among these are rows of 2,500-year-old Nazca polychrome vases depicting stylized cats and birds that are now faded and lifeless.

There are mummies in the museum too. Peru's many ancient cultures - the Chavin, Paracas and Inca, which began emerging 8,000 years ago - mummified their dead and buried them with ceramics, weaving, seeds and food.

While mummies thousands of years old have been exposed on storage shelves, insects have eaten the hair. Buckets of bats skulls sit in the courtyard outside. So do decayed cardboard boxes where researchers keep their shards and other study pieces. The research takes place in wooden shacks.

## Five ex-leaders fear a world economic disaster

From Terence Smith (New York Times), Vail, Colorado

Five former heads of government, all involuntarily retired from office, gathered at this ski resort over the weekend to consider the state of the world and the transient quality of political power.

At one point, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former West German Chancellor, gestured towards four men seated with him on a deck. "What we have here," he said half in jest, "is a beautiful experience. A conspiracy of former world leaders against present world leaders. But thank God none of us has the power to alter anything any more."

The other former leaders at the mountain home of former President Ford, included M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former president of France, Mr James Callaghan, former British Prime Minister, and Mr Malcolm Fraser, the former Prime Minister of Australia.

They came here at Mr Ford's invitation to take part in three days of discussion with nearly 100 economists, diplomats, political figures and corporate executives. The meeting was sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, and the Vail Foundation.

Other guests also included Dr Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State; Mr Arthur Burns, the United States Ambassador to West Germany; Mr Alan Greenspan and Mr Paul McCracken, both economists; the United States Special Trade Representative, Mr William Brock, and several members of Congress.

The leaders sounded warnings that the Reagan Administration's projected budget deficits of nearly \$200 billion (about £133 billion), combined with high interest rates and unemployment, threatened to bring about a world economic disaster unlike anything seen since the 1930s.

## USSR: Iosif Begun

By Caroline Moorehead

For the third time an internationally respected radio engineer and mathematician, Dr Iosif Begun, is awaiting trial this month in Vladimir prison, Moscow.

Dr Begun, who has been described by Soviet authorities as leading a "school of parasitic 300", is charged under Article 70, which deals with the spreading of anti-Soviet propaganda. Given his past two convictions, he risks a term of imprisonment of three to ten years and the possibility of a further two to five years' internal exile.

Dr Begun's father and grandfather were both religious Jews. In April, 1971, after having taught himself Hebrew, he requested an exit permit for Israel, which was refused on grounds of alleged possession of "state secrets". Soon afterwards, he was dismissed from his job as senior research assistant at the Moscow Central Research Insti-



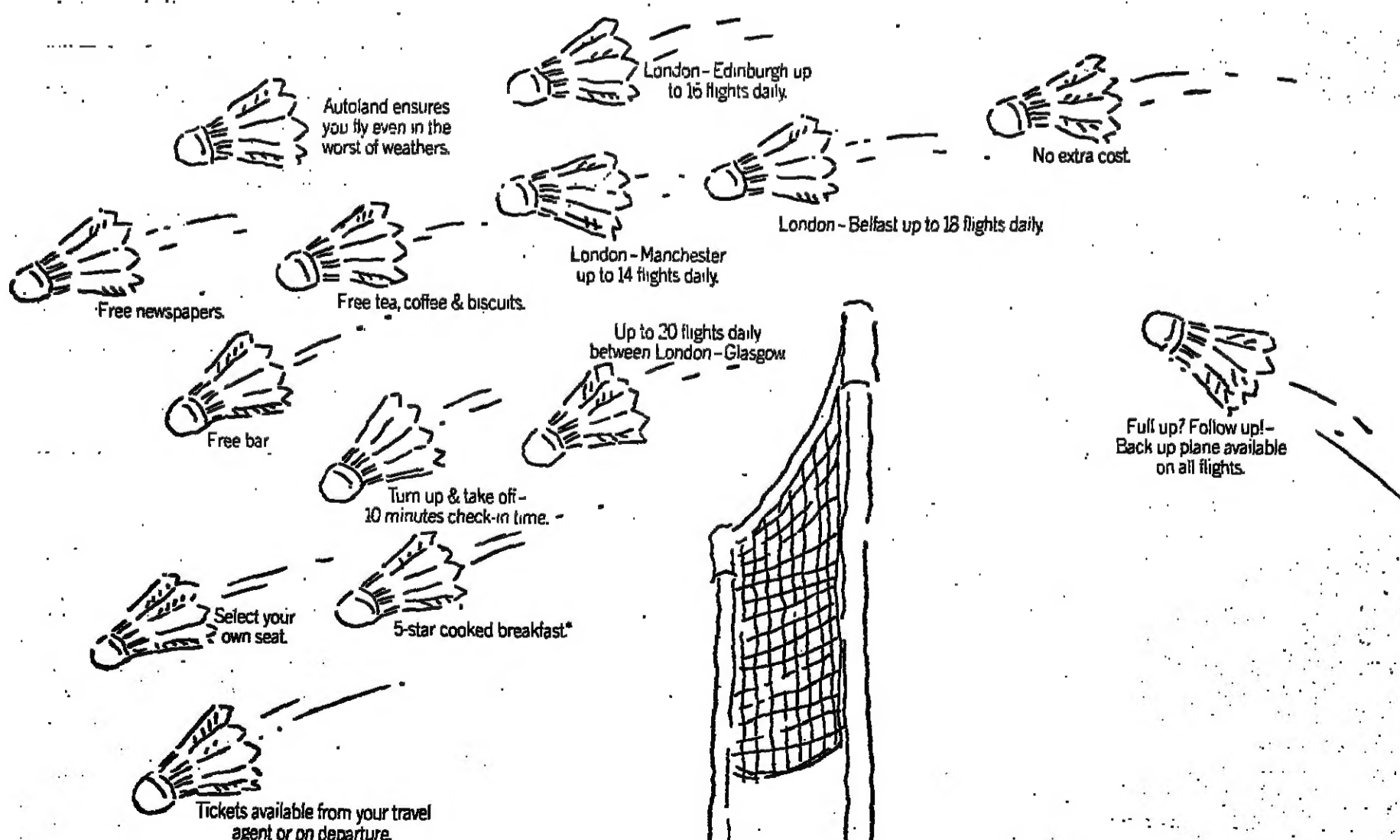
Prisoners of conscience

tute. He then lost two subsequent jobs, as a telephone operator and a night watchman.

From then on, Dr Begun continued to battle for an exit visa, meanwhile becoming involved in the teaching of Hebrew. In March, 1977, he was arrested and charged with "parasitism". Three weeks later, he began a hunger strike, being force-fed every three days. The strike lasted over three months. At his trial in June, 1977 he was sentenced to two years internal exile.

Continuing, after his return to Moscow, his work as a Jewish activist, Dr Begun was rearrested in May, 1978, charged with violating internal passport laws (he had been living in Moscow without a passport) and sentenced to three further years of internal exile. Released in August, 1980 he found work as a fireman, while continuing to juggle applications for an exit visa. His most recent arrest came in November, 1982 in Leningrad, where he was boarding a train for Moscow.

Dr Begun: Exit permit refused



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## SPECTRUM

As Pakistan's corrupt military government stumbles towards the country's first democratic elections for more than a decade, the two future leaders quarrel over their family, their mistresses and their advancing careers. In the second extract from Salman Rushdie's new novel, *Shame*, Harappa buys himself a political party, wins at the polls and chooses Hyder to repair the damage done by the calamitous war in Bangladesh.



## A GREAT MAN TO UNMAKE HIMSELF

Iskander Harappa stands in the foreground, finger pointing towards the future, silhouetted against the dawn. Above his patrician profile the message curls; from right to left the flowing golden shapes. A NEW MAN FOR A NEW CENTURY. The fifteenth century (Hegiran calendar) peeps over the horizon, extending long fingers of radiance into the early sky. The sun rises rapidly in the tropics. And glinting on Isk's finger is a ring of power, echoing the sun... the poster is omnipresent, stamping itself on the walls of mosques, graveyards, whorehouses, staining the mind: Isk's sorcerer, conjuring the sun from the black depths of the sea.

What is being born? A legend: Isk Harappa rising, falling; Isk condemned to death, the world horrified, his executioner drowned in telegrams, but rising above them, shrugging them off, a compassionate hangman, desperate, afraid. Then Isk dead and buried; blind men regain their sight beside his martyr's grave. And in the desert a thousand flowers bloom. Six years in power, two in jail, an eternity underground... the sun sets quickly, too. You can stand on the coastal sandpits and watch it dive into the sea.

The elections which brought Iskander Harappa to power were not (it must be said) straightforward. As how could they be, in that country divided into two Wings a thousand miles apart, that fantastic bird of a place, two Wings without a body, sundered by the land-mass of its greatest foe, joined by nothing but God.

Confusion of people who have lived too long under military rule, who have forgotten the simplest things about democracy! Large numbers of men and women were swept away by the oceans of bewilderment, unable to locate ballot-boxes or even ballots, and failed to cast their votes. Others, stronger swimmers in those seas, succeeded in expressing their preferences twelve or thirteen times.

Outside the errant polling stations large numbers of democrats assembled, many holding burning brands above their heads in the hope of shedding new light on the count. Dawn light flamed in the streets, while the crowds chanted loudly, rhythmically, spurring on the returning officers in their labours. And by morning the people's will had been expressed, and Chairman Isk had won a huge and absolute majority of the West Wing's seats in the new National Assembly. Rough justice, his daughter Arjumand remembers, but justice all the same.

The real trouble, however, started over the East Wing, that festering swamp. Populated by whom? - O, savages, breeding endlessly, jungle-bunnies good for nothing but growing jute and rice, knifing each other, cultivating traitors in their paddies. Perfidy of the East: proved by the Popular Front's failure to win a single seat there, while the riff-raff of the People's League, a regional party of bourgeois malcontents led by the well-known incompetent Sheikh Bismillah, gained so overwhelming a victory that they ended up with more Assembly seats than Harappa had won in the West. Give people democracy and look what they do with it.

The West in a state of shock, the sound of one Wing flapping, beset by the appalling notion of surrendering the government to a party of swamp aborigines. Little dark men with their unpronounceable language of distorted vowels and slurred consonants: perhaps not foreigners exactly, but aliens without doubt.

Her thoughts, Arjumand's, do not dwell on the war that followed, except to note that of course the idolatrous nation positioned between the Wings backed the Eastern bastards to the hilt, for obvious, divide-and-rule reasons. A fearful war. In the West, oil-refineries, airports, the homes of God-fearing civilians bombed by heathen explosives. The final defeat of the Western forces, which led the reconstitution of the East Wing as an autonomous (that's a laugh) nation and international basket case, was obviously engineered by outsiders: stone-washers and damn-yankies, yes.

The catastrophe: throughout the war, hourly radio bulletins described the glorious triumphs of the Western regiments in the East. On that last day, at eleven a.m., the radio announced the last and most spectacular of these feats of arms: at noon, it curtly informed its audience of the impossible: unconditional surrender, humiliation, defeat. The traffic stood still in city streets. The nation's lunch remained uncooked. In the villages, the cattle went unfed and the crops unwatered despite the heat.

Chairman Iskander Harappa, on becoming Prime Minister, correctly identified the national reaction to the astounding capitulation as one of just rage, fuelled by shame. What calamity could have befallen an Army so rapidly? What reversal could have been so sudden and so total as to turn victory into disaster in a mere sixty minutes?

'Responsibility for that fatal hour', Iskander pronounced, 'lies, as it must, at the top'. Policemen, also dogs, surrounded the home of ex-President Shaggy within fifteen minutes of this decree. He was taken to jail, to be tried for war crimes; but then the Chairman, reflecting, once again, the mood of a people sickened by defeat and yearning for reconciliation, for an end to analyses of shame, offered Shaggy a pardon in return for his acceptance of house arrest. 'You are our dirty laundry', Iskander told the incompetent old man, 'but, lucky for you, the people don't want to see you beaten clean upon a stone'.

There were cynical people who sneered at this pardon: that is needless to say, since all nations have their nihilists. These elements pointed out that Iskander Harappa had been the principal beneficiary of the civil war that ripped his country in half; they spread rumours of his complicity in the whole sad affair. 'Shaggy Dog', they muttered in their shabby dens, 'was always an ugly fact of life'. The Chairman treated them with contempt.

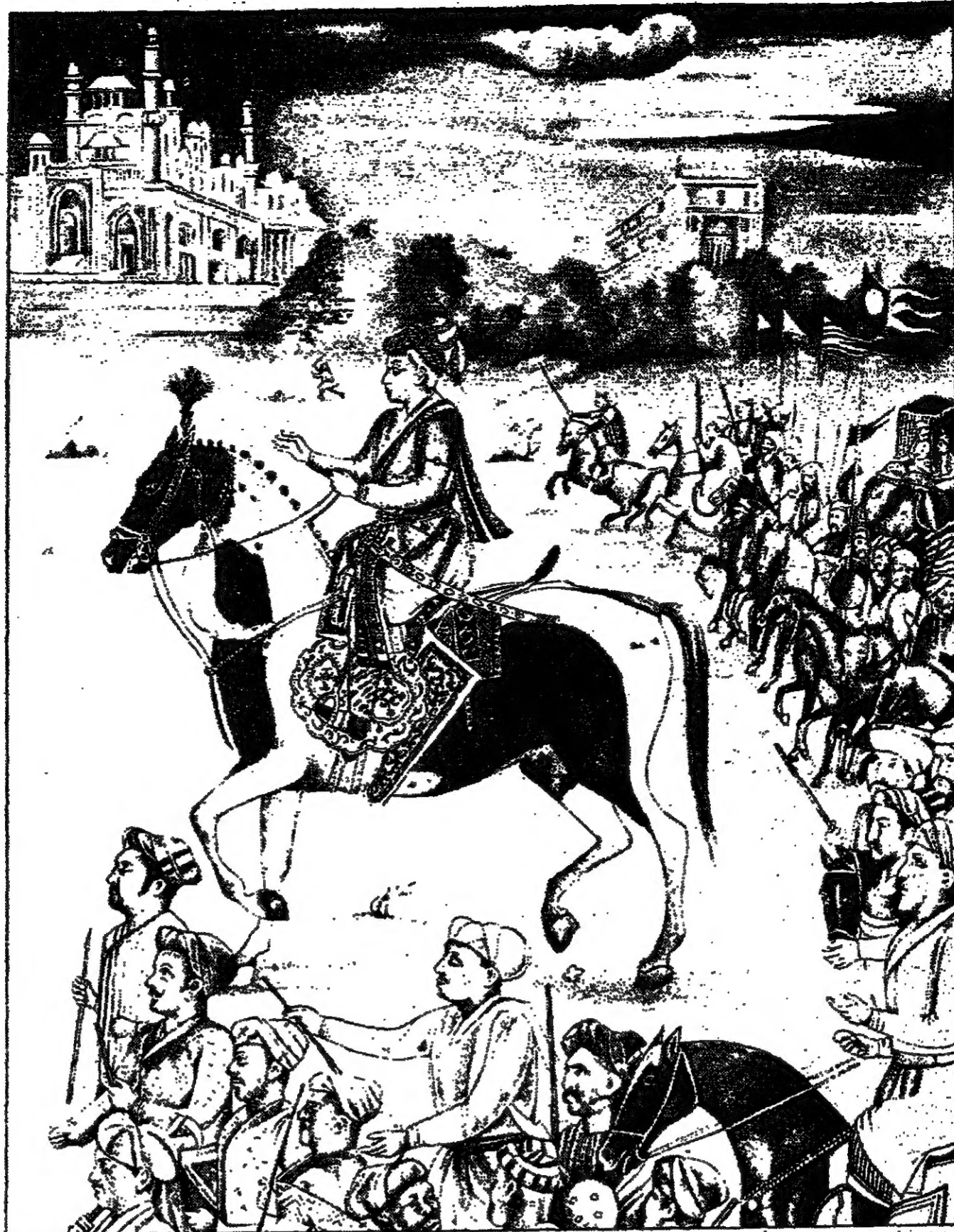
At a rally attended by two million people, Iskander Harappa unbuttoned his shirt. 'What have I to hide?' he shouted. 'They say I have benefited: is this advantage? Is this luck? My people, your hearts are scarred by grief; behold, my heart bears the same wounds as yours.' Iskander Harappa tore off his shirt and ripped it in half; he bared his bare breast to the cheering, weeping crowd. (The young Richard Burton once did the same thing, in the film *Alexander the Great*. The soldiers loved Alexander because he showed them his battle scars.)

Some men are so great that they can be unmade only by themselves. The defeated Army needed new leadership: Isk packed off the discredited old guard into early retirement, and put Raza Hyder in control. 'He will be my man'.

General Raza Hyder inherited from his predecessor a lugubrious seven-foot ADC named Major Shuja, and also an army so unnerved by its defeat in the former East Wing that it could no longer win so much as a football game. Understanding the intimate relationship between sport and war, the new Commander-in-Chief took it upon himself to attend every possible athletic contest involving his boys, hoping to inspire the teams by his presence.

So it was that during the first months of his chieftancy Raza Hyder was present at the most remarkable series of humiliations in the annals of army sport, beginning with the legendary inter-services cricket game in which the Army XI lost all ten first-innings wickets without scoring a single run off the bat. Their Air Force opponents piled up a formidable reply, because the war had largely been an Army disaster, and so the airman remained, for the most part, unaffected by the disgrace.

The Army cricketers finally lost the game by an innings and 420 runs; it would have been 419 except that one of the Army's second-innings runs was never completed, because the player in question appeared to lose heart in mid-sprint, stopped, scratched his head,



stared about distractedly, and failed even to notice when he was run out... Hyder witnessed, too, the hockey match in which the Navy boys scored forty times in eighty minutes while the soldiers stared glumly at their curved sticks as if they were rifles, such as the ones surrendered on the day of reckoning in the East; and at the new National Swimming Baths he saw with his own eyes a double tragedy, one Army diver never surfacing after botching a dive so completely that he preferred to drown rather than emerge from the waters of his shame, while another got himself in an even worse tangle, taking off from the high board and landing on his belly with a noise like a gunshot, bursting open like a paint-ballon and forcing the authorities to drain the pool so that they could tidy away his guts.

After this the mournful figure of Major Shuja presented itself to the General in his office and suggested that perhaps it would be better begging for pardon, sir, if the C-in-C Sahib would stay away from such events, as his presence was intensifying the jawans' shame and making matters worse than ever.

'Son of a gun,' Raza cried, 'how come the entire Army turned into a bunch of blushing women overnight?'

'The war, sir,' replied Shuja, speaking from the well of a desolation so profound that he no longer cared about his career prospects, and, beg for pardon, General, but you weren't involved in that scrap.'

Now Raza understood that his troops were joined in the terrible

solidarity of their shared humiliation, and guessed at last why it was that not one of his fellow officers had ever offered him a fizzy drink in the officers' mess. 'I thought it was jealousy,' he rebuked himself, and said to Shuja, who was waiting glumly at attention for the demolition of his insolence deserved: 'O.K., Major; what's your solution?'

The unexpectedness of the question startled Shuja into honesty. 'Permission to speak frankly, sir?' Hyder nodded: 'Man to man. You, me and the gate post.'

'Then, beg for pardon, sir, but a return to Army rule. Takeover, sir.'

Hyder was amazed. 'Do people always talk treason in this town?' The gloom surrounding the ADC thickened further. 'The General Sahib asked, sir, and I only said. Young officers are restless, sir, this Army town, is used to power, and sir, everyone knows what these politicians are like, no good, sir, not suitable, the officers remember when they had respect, but now they feel so depressed, sir, seems like anyone can kick the Army around these days. Beg for pardon, sir.'

'The devil with your coup,' Hyder told him fiercely, 'the way things are right now half a dozen of Isk Harappa's ex-mistresses could take the whole Army apart.'

'Yes, sir,' Shuja said, and burst astoundingly into tears. General Hyder reminded himself that the young giant wasn't much over eighteen; and then his own notoriously over-active tear-ducts began to smart

But suppose this were a realistic novel? Just think what else I might have to put in. The business, for instance, of the illegal installation, by the richest inhabitants of covert, subterranean water pumps that steal water from their neighbours' mains - so that you can always tell the people with the most pull by the greenness of their lawns. And would I also have to describe the Sind Club in Karachi, where there is still a sign reading 'Women and Dogs Not Allowed Beyond This Point'? Or to analyse the subtle logic of an industrial programme that builds nuclear reactors but cannot develop a refrigerator? O dear - and the school text-books which say, 'England is not an agricultural country'... how awkward, dear reader, all this could turn out to be.

How much real-life material might become compulsory! About, for example, the long ago Deputy Speaker who was killed in the National Assembly when the furniture was flung at him by elected representatives; or about the film censor who took his red pencil to each frame of the scene in the film *Night of the Generals* in which General Peter O'Toole visits an art gallery and scratched out all the paintings of naked ladies hanging on the walls, so that audiences were dazzled by the surreal spectacle of



General Peter O'Toole strolling through a gallery of dancing red blobs; or about the TV chief who once told me solemnly that pork was a four-letter word; or about the issue of *Time* magazine (or was it *Newsweek*) which never got into the country because it carried an article about President Ayub Khan's alleged Swiss bank account; or about the bandits on the trunk roads who are condemned for doing, as private enterprise, what the government does as public policy; or about genocide in Baluchistan; or about the recent preferential awards of State scholarships, to pay for postgraduate studies abroad, to members of the financial Jamaat party; or about the attempt to declare the Sari an obscene garment; or about the extra hangings - the first for twenty years - that were ordered purely to legitimize the executions of Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto; or about why

Bhutto's hangman has vanished into thin air, just like the many street-urchins who are being stolen every day in broad daylight; or about anti-Semitism, an interesting phenomenon, under whose influence people who have never met a Jew vilify all Jews for the sake of maintaining solidarity with the Arab states which offer Pakistani workers, these days, employment and much-needed foreign exchange; or about smuggling, the boom in heroin exports, military dictators, venal civilians, corrupt civil servants, bought judges, newspapers of whose stories the only thing that can confidently be said is that they are lies; or about the apportioning of the national budget, with special reference to the percentages set aside for defence (huge) and for education (not huge). Imagine my difficulties!

By now, if I had been writing a book of this nature, it would have done me no good to protest that I was writing universally, not only about Pakistan. The book would have been banned, dumped in the rubbish bin, burned. All that effort for nothing! Realism can break a writer's heart.

Fortunately, however, I am only telling a sort of modern fairy-tale, so that's all right; nobody need get upset, or take anything I say too seriously. No classic action need be taken, either. What a relief!

moreover...  
Miles Kington

## Just dying to be noticed

Edinburgh. The Fringe at the Edinburgh Festival is the most frightening mixture of naked capitalism and artistic Bohemianism. The artistic licence is easier to understand: every group has put on the show it wants to present, whether it's knockabout hospital-student farce or deepest tragedy, with no concession to anyone. The capitalist element lies in the fact that each group is financially as much on its own as any new company looking for its way through the jungle of the City of London. No group is asked to appear on the Fringe. They have all chosen to be here. They desperately want artistic acclaim; they desperately need financial success.

So the furrowed brow on the director's face may mean either a small audience last night or the lack of next week's rent. The fact that make-or-break time is crushed into the three short weeks of the Festival makes the Fringe desperate. They have worked hard to get here. (Some people work harder at the Fringe than at any other time in their lives: go into any Fringe venue during the day and you are almost certain to find one or two bodies flat out, getting their sleep for a couple of days.) And there is as much hope and fear packed into these three weeks as in a whole Broadway season or ten years in the West End.

I bumped into a man yesterday who is putting on a show called *Iron Age* at the Abbey Laid Hall. 'It's set in Celtic Britain about 3,000 years ago and although the tribal events are ostensibly about those times, it's really about Britain today, and - well, I can't really describe it, but we know it's very good. I know it's very good. What we need desperately now is a review...'

I don't know whether the show is good or not. But I recognize that almost frightening hunger for a review. A review! The magic recipe for success. The difference between life and death. The appearance of *The Scotsman* each night, with its full page of Fringe notices, is awaited as eagerly as the Israelites might have awaited Moses' descent with the Ten Commandments, if they'd known what an effect on their lives it would have.

Another man I bumped into (a lot of bumping into takes place here) was with a Cambridge review last year, which got a very good review at the end of the run. He's with a different show this year, but the same review company is getting good houses this year on the basis of last year's not. What infuriates him is that it is a rotten review this year. His pain seems hard to bear. I know the feeling. The first year Instant Sunshine was here, the *Times* man came to see us on the last night. He said he enjoyed it very much. However, he wouldn't be writing a notice, as he'd only come for an enjoyable night off... the pain of that missing review said Rogers.

I bumped into Mike Moran the other day - see Scots folk singer, with his own show in a George Square basement. Just before opening night, he told me, the electrical safety man had come to inspect the wiring. Roaming around in cupboards and basement stairs for a missing fuse box, they had both managed to fall over and, near knock themselves out.

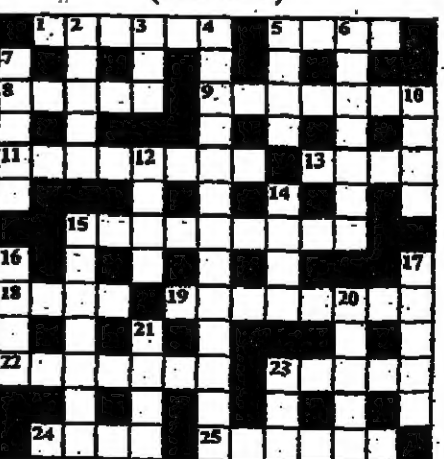
'I've never carried a safety officer to his car before,' says Moran, 'and given him a cup of coffee before he felt well enough to drive off. Still, the whole incident gave me a new opening quarter of an hour for the show and the description of it went like a bomb. I was so excited that I took the rest of the show a bit too fast, and only learnt afterwards that the man from *The Scotsman* had been in the audience.'

*The Scotsman*! The review! It's worse than waiting for A-level results. Much worse, in the case of the company (nameless) of whom *The Scotsman* said the other day: 'This is a group with a dedicated following on the Fringe. It has to be said that it's hard to see why.' Still, I suppose they cut out the first sentence and pin it up, once the pain has worn off.

I bumped into Harvey of the Wallbangers. They had a very good review last year, and are spending their whole time looking for the same *Scotsman* reviewer. He has gone to ground and not even *The Scotsman* knows where he is. A review - that's all they want.

What works as well as a review, though, is word of mouth, and in any anyone is reading this in Edinburgh, by word of mouth is that the best shows include the Omelette Broadcasting Co, Foolfisk 2, Nola Rae, The Bodgers, Jack Klaff, The Bloody Ha, and the Midland Revue Co. Meanwhile, keep taking *The Scotsman*.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 136)



- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS                 | DOWN                   |
| 1 Faints (6)           | 2 Twist forcibly (5)   |
| 3 Cook (4)             | 3 Metal rock (3)       |
| 4 Lift (5)             | 4 Thin legs (13)       |
| 5 Intruder (7)         | 5 Small bay (4)        |
| 6 Drudge (8)           | 6 Sanction (7)         |
| 7 Worry (4)            | 7 Commerce (5)         |
| 8 Girl's escort (9)    | 8 Biblical glimmer (4) |
| 9 Murderous frenzy (4) | 9 Dandy (4)            |
| 10 Minority areas (8)  | 10 Missing (4)         |
| 11 Disappoint (3,4)    | 11 Scottish farmer (7) |
| 12 Plastic (5)         | 12 Sailing vessel (4)  |
| 13 Clip (4)            | 12 Secret song (5)     |
| 14 Ridicule (6)        | 13 Foisson (5)         |
|                        | 14 School bedroom (4)  |
|                        | 15 Animal doctor (3)   |

SOLUTION TO No. 135  
ACROSS: 1 Emotionally 9 Reveal 10 Equip  
11 Yen 12 Sped 16 Dull 17 One-off 18 Flat  
20 Chub 21 Bistro 22 Lute 23 Glen 25 Fry  
DOWN: 2 Mafie 3 Tack 4 Only 5 Azen  
6 Loodish 7 Crestfallen 8 Spillwinder 12 Effort  
14 Dot 15 Meier 19 Article 20 Cog 24 Least  
25 Plan 26 Yoga 27 Sewa

TOMORROW  
Such is the shape of death

هكذا من الاصل



## FASHION

An ambitious fashion project designed to provide a show-case and selling base for some of Britain's best young designers, opens in Kensington on September 1.

The work of more than 50 carefully selected, new designers will go on sale at Hyper Hyper, a complex of individually rented shop units for new designers to do their own trading. There is space for fashion shows and there will be displays of selected work from art colleges.

Hyper Hyper was conceived and set up by Lauren Gordon, who runs Antiquarian and a number of other fashion boutiques, and Mike Bridge, who formerly ran Mainseason and Midseason. Lauren explains: "There is a huge amount of talent coming out of art colleges in Britain but it is often immensely hard for a new designer to get a break. At present, with money tight, boutiques which might once have gambled on designs by new names tend to stick to people they know."

"If we are going to recognize the talent in the country we must draw it together so that it can be seen. The virtue from the designers' point of view is that they rent a unit with all overheads included so they know exactly where they stand. Mike and I will ensure that everything is run professionally - very often new designers just do not have the experience to run a business on highly professional lines. Although the designers are part of an umbrella organization, they have their own shopfronts and their own names listed."

The designers selling at Hyper Hyper include: Lec Tan, Barbara de Vries, the Camden Set, Dexter Wong, Ellis Flynn who designed the costumes for Dark Crystal, and Caroline Favis who has been selling at Parker's.

Lauren explains: "We selected people very carefully to represent a cross-section of the kind of ideas and creativity around and to demonstrate the high quality of young British design. We tend to have people who have been working for a little while because we want to be certain our designers have got their production worked out."

Lec Tan, who left the London College of Fashion two years ago and has been selling to Whistles since, explains why he is taking a unit at Hyper Hyper: "For Whistles I do a collection designed for their kind of customer. I want to do other things and establish my name. I believe that within an organization which will attract attention I will be noticed and create exactly the kind of clothes I want for different kinds of people."

This is not the first project set up to focus on and provide an outlet for our young designers. Two years ago Steve Hudson set up New Masters, a shop on the King's Road, where he sells the work of designers he and his wife judge particularly good. More recently Caroline Coates set up the Amalgamated Talent group of young designers, staging twice yearly shows for buyers and press.

The Hackney Fashion Centre, set up to stimulate the fashion industry in a variety of ways, puts on exhibitions of work by design students leaving college and they are now developing courses in setting up a business for young designers.

The value of all these projects is that they will help to establish an identity for young designers in one place, whereas they have tended to be scattered around in small workshops and studios, hard to find and even harder to view as a corporate group with a contribution to fashion.

Another of the problems which has dogged young designers emerging from college is the emphasis on the way they produce gimmicks and curiosities rather than clothes with a wide application. Certainly this is a way they have been much presented in the fashion press and the image has surely made it harder for them to get jobs in an industry where idiosyncrasy is mistrusted. It has been galling to watch some of our most talented youngsters being snapped up by foreign companies which do appreciate the individualism they have learnt in our colleges.

Central to the success the young designer projects have is the attention they get from the fashion press. Fashion journalists are primary purveyors of conventional wisdom on what is happening; stimulate new interests and demands and give the seal of approval to certain styles.

The point made by Lauren Gordon is that Hyper Hyper should provide a centre where the best of young design exists and that this should help to make the press value it as a definite part of the fashion business.

So the fashion press plays a vital part in helping young designers to succeed, and at this point it seems relevant to ask how those who write on fashion are equipped for the responsible job of communicating the subject.

There are very few courses for aspirant fashion journalists. While the importance of a highly specialized, exciting training for those producing fashion is acknowledged and a good deal of money is put into teaching them, no such value is apparently placed on the skill with which the fashion press performs. Many people now doing the job have come from general journalism; others have come from public relations or different parts of the fashion business and have a thorough grounding in fashion, but virtually none of the journalistic skills to do the job thoroughly. Many are good at what they do, but it is clear that others are handicapped by their lack of training.

So as a lecturer in journalism on one of the very few fashion communication courses which exist, at the London College of Fashion, the challenge to us has been to try and devise a curriculum which blends the knowledge of fashion with the journalistic skills necessary.

The course, which has been of one year's duration and is now to extend to two years under the new DATEC scheme, is an option slotted into a detailed fashion course covering design, fashion appreciation, the sociology of fashion, how the industry works, beauty therapy and cosmetics, as well as other general subjects.

Michael Talboys, head of design at LCF, who will oversee the DATEC fashion writers' course, see his job as developing a critical eye for fashion and encouraging students to question whether writers in the press are giving a comprehensive and accurate picture of contemporary design and ideas. He explains: "Students tend to take what they see in the press as gospel and to assume they should copy. But in my view a lot of fashion writers get stuck on their favourite designers and do not represent the industry properly."

"This can make it very difficult for new designers to break into the charmed circle, and it means fashion is presented in a limited way."

The journalism teaching is woven into the curriculum and the question loomed, when I first began teaching, how best to organize a syllabus which would provide a basic grounding in writing, researching, interviewing and investigative reporting, which I believe is essential for any area of journalism, and at the same time satisfy

As a new term for design students gets under way, last year's trainees are taking their first steps in the commercial world. Guest writer Angela Neustatter looks at the prospects in store for them

## Having designs on the future



the varied aspirations of the students. Dreams range from a prestige job on a glossy magazine, to fashion trade papers, local and national newspapers and women's magazines, with a couple of pairs of eyes set on subculture publications.

There are, on each course, some 30 hopefuls who come with plenty of enthusiasm and, generally, very little realism about what the process of becoming a fashion journalist entails. They ask, somewhat balefully, how soon they will be styling photographs and attending press shows.

Instead they are expected to read a selection of newspapers and magazines critically and carefully to examine how the news in general as well as fashion material is covered. This way they develop a knowledge of how to put together a range of subjects which can be useful if they are expected to cover an industrial fashion story which may require solid research and writing rather than fashion adjectives.

They then spend a chunk of the first term learning to write short, sharp news stories as an exercise in presenting material concisely and compellingly before they get their marching orders and go out to cover a fashion show, exhibition or designer collection.

During the year they go to Paris to cover the *prêt à porter* collections; they go out on work experience and they produce a magazine. They also do in depth interviews, research projects and they are expected to initiate their own ideas for articles. The idea is to stimulate them into looking at the way fashion is tackled and to see how they read and to spot overblown writing and coverage which provides very little information. They are expected to develop the confidence to contribute something original when they get work.

It is difficult within the closed environment of a college to gauge how acceptable students will be when they venture into the outside world, but it has been cheering to find a good many ending up in enviable jobs. For all that they are critical of the course and rightly so, while generally acknowledging that it has been valuable.

Harriet Jagger, working as assistant to Sally Brampton on *The Observer* and writing a freelance column for *Blitz* magazine, says: "The course trained me into being sure of what I wanted to do. Going to shows and exhibitions and having to write them up was a valuable sense of what the job is really about."

"But there should have been hours devoted to journalism skills and fashion appreciation, with fewer other subjects thrown in. I feel I could have come away a great deal more accomplished than I was and I did have to struggle when I started this job. But when I applied for the job the fact that I had done the course, that I had some idea what fashion journalism is about, was a help."

Jane Easton, now working on *Ms London* and doing some freelance fashion writing and styling, says: "Being in a college where fashion is being studied by designers and people who will go into industry, created an atmosphere where you



absorbed the subject. It also meant that the journalism being learnt in theory could be applied to covering college fashion shows."

Alison Hayward who works for Angela Kennedy on *Good Housekeeping* believes she would not have coped with her job without the training and she says: "I came straight from school to college. I don't think I could have contributed at all without the course. But I believe the course needs to be more concerned with writing practice and learning how to set up photo sessions and put pages together."

From the other side Sally Adams, editor



Above: BODY MAP's cream and black for autumn, designed by Savia Stewart and David Holah. Hand-knit cropped cotton top £55, tube skirt £59 from Joseph, 6 Sloane Street, SW1; Browns, 25 South Molton Street, W1; Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3; Plain Clothes, Nottingham; Please Yourself, Birmingham; Corniche, Edinburgh; Mirror Mirror, Dublin; Birkenstocks health sandals £27.95 from Natural Shoe Store, 21 Neal Street, WC2; 325 King's Road, SW3; 22 North End Road, W14. Backdrop by Brian Bolger of The Cloth.

Left: LA PALETTE's workwear, designed by Corinne Drewery and Jill Tattersall. Cream cotton jersey spandex print top £32, cropped bar-print trousers £40, also black, grey, brown from Joanna's Tent, 289 King's Road, SW3; Le Brun, Bournemouth; Street Clothes, Leeds; Lucinda Byre, Liverpool; Shirt, £16.99, Warehouse branches; Pumps, £12.99, Sacha branches. Backdrop by David Band of The Cloth.

Right: LEK's unstructured forms, designed by Lec Tan. Midnight blue jacket approx £40, slim skirt £48.50, sizes 8-14, from Whistles, 14 Beauchamp Place, SW3 (p & p £2); 1 Thayer Street, W1 and branches. Bow beret and backcloth by Helen Manning of The Cloth. Jacket lights £7.95 from Liberty. Leather and stamped suede courts £39. Rider, 116 Long Acre, WC2 and branches. Palette mirror £14.50 from a selection at Practical Styling, 16-18 St Giles High Street, nr Centre Point, W1.



Left: ZWEI's asymmetric cuts, designed by Fiona Desley and Gola Meller Marcovitz. Tubular wool skirt £70 in cream, red, black, mustard, grey from Whistles branches; Hoxby, Kensington Church Street, W8; The Vestry, South Molton Street, W1; Pygmalion, North, Wales; Roupache, Edinburgh. Stashneck top £50 from Romy and Splash, Dorset Street, W1. Chain bracelet from Detail, 49 Endel Street, WC2.

Shadow stripe tights by Chamos. Belt from Issue at Rider.

Above: ADITTI's graffiti-style prints, designed by Anne Smith. Wool and canvas dress with "ancient" Syrian print, £45, natural, grey, purple, black from New Masters, 336 King's Road, SW3 and New Masters at Hyper Hyper, 28-40 Kensington High Street, W8; Chatters, South Molton Street, W1; Cassiote, Windsor; Other Clothes.

Leeds; Hudson & Hudson, Cardiff.

Roman leather sandals £12.99, Sacha branches. Crackle-finish table £79, Practical Styling, 16-18 St Giles High Street, W1.

Styling by Chrissie Pinnell. Hair by Joel O'Sullivan at Burlingtons, 1 Blandford Street, W1. Photographs by RUSSELL V. MALKIN.

Forming a design team has become a popular way to get a foot on the first rung of the commercial ladder. Ex-students wanting to set up on their own can spread the costs of workshops and exhibition stands, and give each other moral support.

The Cloth is a group of four textile printers who left the Royal College of Art this summer and are finding work in a variety of outlets. The record cover of Spandau Ballet's recent album *True*, above, features one of David Band's figurative designs, and he has worked on fashion fabrics for Jeff Banks.

Fraser Taylor did the cover for next month's *Design* magazine and Chatters have just commissioned him to do some T-shirt designs. Brian Bolger is illustrating for magazines and planning a trip to show their work to design studios in Paris.

Practical Styling displayed their high-tech furniture against The Cloth's backdrops recently and Terence Corman is interested in using their designs for "soft" office furnishings and in exhibiting Helen Manning's paintings. She is the most fashion-orientated (and the only girl) of the group and currently has a selection of screen-printed clothes in Demoh, Beak Street.

The Cloth, 27-29 Union Street, Southwark, SE1. Telephone: 01-923 5794.

Christine Pinnell

### Where to go in London to buy ex-student designs

New Masters, 336 King's Road, SW3. Designed as a street-level fashion gallery.

Hyper Hyper, 28-40 Kensington High Street, W8. Opens September.

Academy, 188 King's Road, SW3. Currently stocking the English Eccentrics collection. New designer featured every three months, also choose the shop's interior image.

Review, 81 King's Road, SW3. Stock Sue Clowes, Jenny Bernard, Empire Shirts, Michella Clapton.

Demoh, 47 Beak Street, W1. Well-known for Richard Ostall and Elaine Oxford. Opening a menswear shop opposite in Upper James Street in early September.

South Molton Street, W1. Anne Smith for New Masters and own label collection.

Issue at Rider, 116 Long Acre, WC2. The avant-garde shoe shop stocks designs by Chris Tockam, John Bailywood, Russell Fish and others in specially-designed basement in Covent Garden.

Alternative Clothes Show, Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road, SW3. A quarterly sale of clothes to the public, including designs by Vivienne Westwood, Sue Clowes and Darjane Gilroy. Autumn sale: October 6-8.

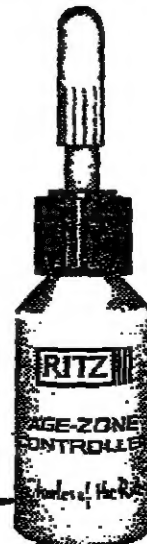
Kensington Market, 49/53 Kensington High Street, W8.

New Masters sells young designers' work to shops around the country: Extremes, Brighton; Square, Bath; Katze, Bristol; Cassidy, Windsor; Hudson & Hudson, Cardiff; The End, Hult Street Level, Burton on Trent; Cruise, Edinburgh and Newcastle; Other Clothes, Leeds; X Clothes, Manchester, Sheffield and Leeds.

Suzy Menkes will resume her fashion column next week

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Unfraternal

The Israeli Defence Minister, Moshe Arens, one of those most likely to succeed Menachem Begin as Prime Minister, faces severe personal embarrassment if a planned international march goes ahead in Jerusalem on September 18. The march, in commemoration of last year's Beirut massacres, is being organized principally by American anti-Zionists. They include Professor Richard Arens, the minister's brother. Other conveners of the march include the former US Attorney-General Ramsey Clark, and Bernadette McAliskey.

## Wrong type

Norris McWhirter, editor of *The Guinness Book of Records*, is searching for the most rejected book in history. He has appealed to publishers to help him to verify a claim from the New York writer, Steven Goldberg, that his book, *The Inevitability of Patriarchy*, is the most shunned book ever to have been printed. It had been turned down 69 times by 55 publishers before someone finally accepted it. The only record of this sort previously noted was held by W. E. E. Owens, who received 173 rejection slips before he finally gave up sending round his manuscript.

## Underwhelmed

The *New Statesman* thinks it may have found another record in rejection from its close study of *The Times Guide to the House of Commons*. The magazine notes that Kathy Wilson, the Labour general election candidate in Isle of Wight, received just 2.4 per cent of the vote. "We think," ventures the *Statesman*, "this is the lowest ever achieved by a Labour candidate in any parliamentary election." In the election, the book shows, Wilson's performance was bettered by, among others, the National Front candidate in Newham South (3.7 per cent), the Communist in Rhondda (2.8), and the ecologist in Ogmore, mid-Glamorgan (2.9).

● The 1983/4 syllabus of extra-mural courses at the University of Cardiff offers one which "will explore the various problems connected with the nature and effectiveness of arguments." Sweetly it notes: "No prior experience in the subject is required."

BARRY FANTONI



## Suffolk punch

I forsook the Notting Hill Festival [again] this year for ethnic celebrations amid the quiet calm of the Suffolk reed-marches. At Snape Maltings the closing concert in the Proms season was presented by an exuberant group of young blacks called Enkome, formed in the troubled St Paul's district of Bristol. In the first half a nine-man band presented an ear-splitting selection of high-life, reggae, love-rock and rasta music. The audience in the 27 seats suffered profound culture shock, and several produced little score-reading torches to study their programmes again, to check what on earth they had let themselves in for. The second half, of drummers and dancers flamboyantly recreating west African rhythms, was more to their taste. Mrs PHS, a fastidious critic, pronounced the show good enough for Sadler's Wells, while a few Suffolk stragglers at the first took to their feet and wugged their hips like Ghanaian market mummies. I thought this very encouraging.

## Liquid assets

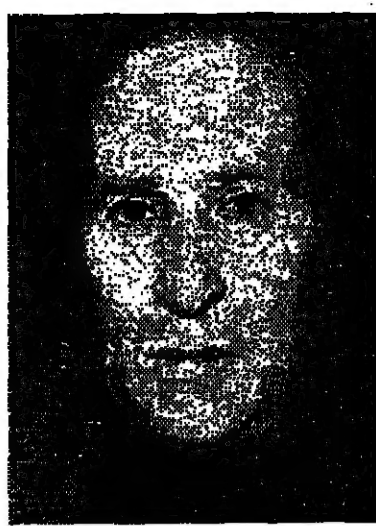
Foreign debts are driving Brazilians to drink. A bar named External Debt has been opened opposite the administrative centre of the Banco do Brasil. Promotional leaflets distributed to the bank's staff say: "Now we cannot pay, let's drink." The 10 per cent tip added to the bar's bills is overstamp in red: "Debt service charge".

From my international menu file I can report that my colleague David Hewson had to go no further than the Aphroditon Restaurant, Caleandrian Road, to find "Live kebabs and chicken" on the bill of fare. Rascally Waitresses dropped me a card from Corissa as soon as he was offered "Grilled Old Salt" and "Corvian Pork Butcher". The Rev Ivor Scott-Oldfield reports that on the Turkish ship Karadeniz at the beginning of the month, the pudding was "Farte aux fraises". Christopher Adams found a restaurant in Temple Avenue, EC4 which lists: "Les Poisons", and Gravelle Haywood says that at Istanbul Airport he was invited to try "Terminal Soup". You say there's an end of it, but you would be wrong.

PHS

## Bernard Levin: the way we live now

# Darlings, you're not quite as wonderful as you think



Weaker: "Individual opinions magnified by print"



Fenton: demanding the right to be wrong

There is an excellent article, written with elegance and passion, in the current *Listener*, by Arnold Wesker; it is a formidable, fair and logically argued case against the critics, and I have never seen it better done, or more worth replying to. Normally, I would not waste five minutes on the theatre's complaints about criticism, particularly the complaints of Mr Wesker, who usually gives the impression that he believes the critics are engaged on a diabolical conspiracy to prevent the truth about his genius from reaching the world. But this time he has drawn up a real indictment, with real arguments, and landed some powerful blows.

His article is very loosely tied to a book of collected criticisms by Mr James Fenton (theatre reviewer of *The Sunday Times*), but he is, rightly, concerned to make a general case, not to find particular fault with Mr Fenton. Before I get to grips with his case, I must summarize it.

"Newspaper reviews," he says, "render the artist victim of a dangerous deception... reviews are merely individual opinions whose importance is magnified out of proportion by print... like a teacher's report. Teachers must always be right, they've been appointed. The child can only ever be wrong." This deception, he argues, is reinforced by a public attitude which "regards artistic activity as presumptuous". Living artists, he says, "work in a continual state of original sin from which only a good review can redeem them... The reviewer is St George, slaying the dragon. The reader, who thrills to a good thrashing, is on his side before he begins." Mr Wesker goes on to instance a woman of his acquaintance who had admired his work for 25 years but did not go to see his most recent play, *Curious*, because of the unfavourable review it had received from Mr Fenton, who "wrote in such a way that I felt it wasn't for me". (To Mr Wesker, I recommend the reply of de Gaulle when Soustelle complained that his friends were attacking him for supporting the General's Algerian policies: "Changez vos amis.")

Then Mr Wesker challenges a central claim made by Mr Fenton, and I think by most critics in one form or another (certainly I agree with it myself) - Mr Fenton was, incidentally, my successor as theatre critic of *The Sunday Times*. Mr Fenton demands "the right to be wrong, the right to be unfair, the right to be overenthusiastic". And Mr Wesker asks: "At whose expense?", and goes on to say that "others pay a hidden price" for the critic's luxury.

A year to write a play, a year before it's produced, then three months reviewing, claiming the right to be unfair. Two years of work wiped out, two years more to wait... livelihoods, cracked confidence, minds involved. Mr Fenton must be aware that he's doing more than simply exercising his right to be wrong... Could he cross his heart and deny that one tiny part of his life is shared together, mixed up, in his lips and quivered. That's make 'em sit up."

That, I think, gives a reasonably comprehensive account of Mr Wesker's review of reviews. Before I get to grips with the substance of it, there are a few lesser matters to get out of the way. Note first that Mr Wesker challenges Mr Fenton's "right to be wrong, to be unfair"; but though he quotes also the third of Mr Fenton's claims, "the right to be overenthusiastic", he then falls silent on the subject. Now in the early 1960's, when Mr Wesker was starting in the theatre, with *Roots*, the *Khan Trilogy* and *The Kitchen*, I was hugely and passionately overenthusiastic about Mr Wesker's plays. I had no doubt that his was a real talent, with real depth to it, and I climbed on to the house-tops and shouted the news. But I never heard that Mr Wesker was offended by my praise, that he went about saying "How dare Levin say that these rough works, in which I am finding my playwright's feet, are of high quality? Such critics are damaging the theatre."

This is not a quibble; the truth is that the theatre demands praise as its right, and genuinely believes that favourable reviews are only its due, while unfavourable ones are a kind of treachery. The old Broadway saying "If you ain't praising 'em, they ain't listening" has a core of literal truth; Mr Wesker claims that the theatre is self-critical, but it is about as self-critical as Louis XIV, and without unfair and wrong-headed critics it would eventually drown in the pool of Narcissus.

Furthermore, Mr Wesker's portrait of the gifted artist, poorly-mouthed by the critics, starving in a garret, or even hanging himself from its beams ("Two years of work wiped out... cracked confidence, pain..."), besides being subject to the same test of even-handedness as the previous point (nobody ever heard a playwright, rejoicing at his new-found prosperity, declaring that the full houses from which he is coining money were filled by the words of the delightful, generous, supportive critics), misses a crucial point. What goes on behind the

scenes is, in all the senses of the phrase, no business of the critic. His duty is to deal with what comes over the footlights, and whether his review helps to establish or diminish a reputation or an income he is not to concern himself with such matters; that way self-corruption lies.

But there are more important arguments in Mr Wesker's case. His first significant fallacy is his attitude to the influence of the critics. His foolish friend who stayed away was clearly influenced by an adverse review, but I must tell Mr Wesker, difficult though it may be for him to believe it, that Mr Fenton, having written his review, did not go and stand outside the box office with a machine-gun threatening to mow down anyone attempting to buy tickets for the play. And Mr Wesker certainly won't believe this, but critics are not Manichaeans; though they are pleased when patrons buy tickets for plays they have praised, they are not at all upset when the same patrons buy tickets for plays they have excoriated.

Nor will the theatre believe (Mr Wesker says that "Every time a new, young critic takes over we brace ourselves fearing he is going to flex his muscles on us") that within about three weeks of taking up a critical appointment (during which he lambasts everything that moves) every critic starts to enter theatres on his knees, praying hysterically for something even half-way to tolerable that he can write about. The fact is that almost everything in the theatre is grossly overpraised by the critics, precisely because it is impossible to spend a wholly negative professional life and survive intact. (It was the relentless negativity in the plays that finally drove me to leave the reviewer's chair to Mr Fenton.) Mr Wesker will admit, if he is honest (he is), that most of what is put on in the theatre is rubbish without a redeeming feature; but he will make that admission only in general terms, and go on demanding that each particular play is worthy of respect from the critics because it took a long time to write, or because

of the playwright's starving wife and nine children.

But there is another sense in which Mr Wesker misunderstands the critics' influence. Reviewing London plays for London audiences, there are about a dozen critics whose views command attention. Very, very rarely indeed do they agree, but let us say that they are unanimous on the stultifying demands of play X by playwright Z, and with one accord characterize it as blige. It closes instantly, and Mr Wesker brings in a coroner's verdict of murder by the critics. Is it not more likely that if a dozen people of widely different ages, politics, philosophies, outlooks, tastes, tempers, even sexes, agree that the play was blige, it actually was blige, and the true verdict should have been suicide by the theatre while of unsound mind?

"Reviewers," says Mr Wesker, "like to delude themselves that they have a public who trusts them. But did anyone change papers because Fenton took over from Levin? I've no idea, but the 'delusion' is true, for all that. No individual critic can have an influence on theatre audiences unless his readers have come to feel that he likes the kind of play they like themselves, and dislikes the kind they would wish to avoid; Sir Harold Hobson was a more influential critic on *The Sunday Times* than I was on the *Daily Mail* because a higher proportion of his readers shared his tastes. Mr Wesker, of course, may reply that he is talking only about the critic's influence on art, and that he is indifferent to such commercial considerations as the number of tickets sold; but if he does say that I shall extend my right index finger along the side of my nose, and wink with the other eye.

This argument can never end, but there is a reason for the *perpetuum mobile*. For the last fallacy in Mr Wesker's case is his implicit belief - it runs beneath his whole argument like a subterranean river - that criticism is part of the theatre, and has obligations to it. But criticism is not in any way part of the theatre; for good or ill, it is part of journalism, and never the twain shall meet. A critic's duty is first to the truth as he sees it ("and it shall follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man"), second to his readers; but to the theatre, however disgusted, and enraged the theatre may be at the fact, not at all.

T. C. Worsley, one of the finest of modern theatre critics, summed it all up when he said that theatre and critic could never be friends, because they worked from different premises, which are embodied in their respective mottoes. The theatre's, he wrote, can be seen in letters of gold above every dressing-room door, and it reads "Darling, you were wonderful". But the critic, as he dips his ill-paid pen into the ink, looks up at the poker-work motto on his desk, which reads "Don't like yourself; Keats died of consumption".

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## Robert Fisk

# The strife before the storm?

Everyone in Beirut had known it was coming. The newspapers had again been talking of civil war and it was an open secret that the largely Muslim population of west Beirut had rearmé. An American diplomat observed cynically a few days ago that things could not be worse. "We went into Lebanon and tried to prop up Gemayel," he said. "And now..." He placed his hand horizontally with his lower lip. "And now," he said, "we're in a lull up to here."

Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, may actually believe that his secret meetings in Paris with Druze and Shia Muslim representatives have helped to win time for President Gemayel. But the evidence in Beirut these past two months has contradicted this. American diplomats in Beirut and Damascus now recognize that Gemayel's attempts to win the allegiance of his people have failed. They have yet to convince the State Department of this, least of all Mr Reagan, who still regularly and blandly announces that the United States stands four-square behind Gemayel's government.

It went wrong from the start. Israel had declared that a friendly Phalangist administration in Lebanon was in its interest - and in Washington's. Basil Gemayel was duly elected, almost immediately assassinated and thus bequeathed the succession to his brother, Amin. Amin might just have performed a miracle, binding his broken country together with compassion and visible success. But, faced with the intransigence of the Syrians - the first nation to realize his weakness - and Israel's demands for closer cooperation and friendship, he could neither break free from his Phalangist roots nor persuade his people to trust him.

While Chafic Wazzan, Lebanon's Sunni Muslim prime minister, grew increasingly concerned at the alienation of both Sunni and Shia Muslims, Gemayel began to surround himself with old Phalangist comrades, with party apparatchiks who still believed that the old Lebanon of Christian Maronite ascendancy and feudal rule must be restored. Gemayel had thousands of American, British, Italian and French troops to put backbones into his regime. But his own power base contradicted this new-found prestige.

Italian troops guarding the Palestinian refugee camps, for example, were ordered to protect the civilians living there from any form of attack or harassment. Yet they found themselves powerless to prevent Zaki Boustani's Lebanese Decadence Bureau from raiding the camps, summarily arresting hundreds of people - often in the early hours of the morning - and taking them off to east Beirut for questioning.

The Lebanese security head-

quarters near the Museum became the scene of regular and brutal beatings of suspected "terrorists" or "subversives" or "anti-Lebanese elements". The authorities did arrest a few guerrillas, but they made no attempt to curb the Phalangist militia.

President Gemayel was told of this by the ambassadors of the four powers contributing troops to the peacekeeping force. The French envoy angrily told him that the activities of his own security authorities were undermining not just his own presidency but the reputation of French troops. Gemayel's advisers dismissed such complaints as squeamish.

The trouble was that a new civil war had been gestating. Many of the Druze were angry at the Phalangist takeover in Beirut, the Shia stronghold of decaying houses and broken streets which became the centre of yesterday's fighting. The Shia want a greater say in a new Lebanon. So do the Druze, which is why Walid Jumblatt's rallies have been refusing to accept Lebanese jurisdiction in the Chouf mountains where the Israeli army leaves. The Syrians, delighted at Gemayel's embarrassment, have been stoking the flames, urging the Druze to ever greater resistance. The Israelis, who claim they want a strong and unified Lebanon under Gemayel, make no secret in private that they have been supplying heavy arms to reach the Druze militias in their area: a friendly Druze fiefdom is likely to be more secure than a warring Lebanese satellite north of the Israeli front line.

Lebanon's next war will be quite different from the last. It will have reached the end but it is the eleventh hour. Yesterday, true to its pledge, the American marine contingent responded to gunfire on its position, but the Cobra gunships that swept over west Beirut will have commented some dark ideas. To the Muslim and the Druze population, the Americans are now identified not just with Gemayel's government but with the Phalangist orthodoxy that lies behind it, with the *status quo*, with failure to reform Lebanon's social and political system.

Amin Gemayel himself is not a bad man. Indeed he is a man of remarkable integrity. But his advisers tell him that reform must come after sovereignty has been secured, and the Muslims realize that once the Maronite ascendancy is reestablished, the need for reform will, in Christian eyes, grow correspondingly less important.

Whether President Reagan grasps this is another matter. The fighting may again taper off, but only for an even shorter interval. An implicit civil war confronts the Americans and, long before the presidential elections, Washington must decide whose side it is on. It may already be too late.

## Roger Scruton

# Turkey: a leader much maligned

A recent letter, addressed from a place of internment in Turkey, provoked the following remark in a *Times* leader: "It will now be difficult for the rest of the world to accept the government that emerges from the Turkish elections (if they are held) as genuinely representative of the Turkish people." It is, of course, always difficult to know if a government is "genuinely representative" of a people. Nevertheless, having just discussed the question of the elections with leaders of the main Turkish parties, I must protest, not only at the naivety of the editorial comment, carried by *The Times*, but also at the disingenuousness of the letter, which prompted it.

When General Evran and his fellow officers took over the government of Turkey in September 1980, it was with considerable reluctance and after repeated and fruitless attempts to persuade the Prime Minister, Mr Demirel, and his leading opponent, Mr Ecevit, to cease the internecine strife, which was tearing Parliament asunder and joining together in a government of national salvation. Carefully organized "tasks" of, subtraction, brought Turkey to the brink of anarchy: 24 people were dying each day at the hands of terrorists; schools, universities and places of work were at a standstill; and the atmosphere everywhere was one of apprehension and dismay.

During this period, Mr Demirel and Mr Ecevit, blithely indifferent to the impending disaster, devoted their prodigious energies to vilifying each other. In other circumstances there could be no more justified employment of human energy. As it was, their actions served only to halt the workings of government, so leaving the Turkish people entirely at the mercy of terrorists and bandits.

One example may suffice. The two leaders came together on July 24, 1980, at the invitation of the acting President and agreed on emergency legislation. The whole country, which had ardently hoped for this legislation, was outraged by their subsequent backsliding.

Ecevit's party, even tabled a motion of censure, so preventing the legislation from being presented before Parliament. The gesture was so obviously a personal insult to Demirel (who had himself frequently behaved in similar ways), that many members of Ecevit's party did not even bother to turn up in Parliament when the censure motion was tabled. Indeed the assembly was - through bribery, obstruction and indifference - often inquorate in the critical days that led to the September takeover.

In the light of such facts, one should not be surprised to find that

the generals are far more popular than the politicians whom they ousted. And, whatever criticisms may be made of them, they seem determined to return the country to civilian government. They now face the enormous problem of achieving that objective, without exposing the country once more to the chaos that always subsists in Evran's solution has been to forbid the former politicians, who showed so little genuine concern for the nation's well-being, from returning to politics. He has therefore retained the right to veto parties and their members. Demirel, who refused to obey an injunction forbidding him to make political statements, has also been interned.

Demirel's supporters have remained active, attempting to form a party, the Great Turkey Party, through which to prepare the ground for Demirel's eventual resurgence. In order to make their meaning clear they adopted a flag bearing a picture of an iron hand (demir el). The President, who perceived the meaning, vetoed the party.

No grief is more clamorous than that of the frustrated politician, and the long whining letter which came brought Turkey to the brink of anarchy. Turkey's political life is no exception. Those familiar with Turkish politics should also feel little surprise at the letter's mendacity. It even goes so far as to accuse General Evran of being prepared to countenance only those party leaders hand-picked by himself - an accusation repeated by *The Times*.

The freedom to form political parties was in fact withheld only from politicians associated with Turkey's recent disorders, together with those - such as fascists and communists - who lack the concept of legitimate opposition; and those - such as Islamic fundamentalists - who seek to renounce the Atatürkist principle of secular government. In the event only three parties were able to meet the deadline, two of them centre-right, the other centre-left. A fourth, the left-leaning Social Democracy Party, was crippled at the last minute, after 37 of its leaders had been vetoed - a move which, whether or not justified, was undeniably heavy-handed.

The intention of the veto has been not to end democracy but to protect democracy from those who have shown their disregard for it. The accusation that the resulting government will not be "genuinely representative" shows an astonishing indifference to the real political problems of Turkey. Indeed, one might discern in it the very same contempt for the needs of the Turkish people that animated Demirel during his last days of office.



Father Arrupe, who has resigned because of ill health, welcomes the Pope to the Jesuits' headquarters in January last year. Right, Father Pittan, a possible successor who has the Pope's blessing

As the Jesuits prepare to elect a new leader, Peter Nichols chronicles the strains in their relations with the Pope

Rome The Jesuits are gathering for their General Congregation here on Thursday to elect a new Superior General to lead this most formidable of the Roman Catholic Church's religious orders.

Whoever emerges with the necessary absolute majority will inherit a situation without precedent in the 442 years of the order. All that can be said about him at this point is that he will almost surely be one of the 220 electors because no Superior General has ever been found outside the General Congregation.

His election will follow the resignation of the Spanish Father Pedro Arrupe, something which has never happened before in the order's affairs. Most fascinating of all will be the new Superior General's approach to the Pope and the Holy See, given that two years ago the Pontiff did what no other Pope has done and imposed on the Jesuits a temporary leader of his own choosing.

The Jesuits have passed through a humiliating two years since October 1981 when Pope John Paul II took a heavy hand in the order's affairs. The previous year Father Arrupe had decided to resign because of advancing age. As a matter of courtesy, he informed the Pope. Already the two men were on unsatisfactory personal terms. The Pope, practically from the moment of his election, was noticed to have severe misgivings about the Jesuits. The Pope instructed Father Arrupe to halt the arrangements he had made for a General Congregation to announce his retirement.

On August 7 1981, Father Arrupe suffered a stroke from which he has still not fully recovered. When the state of his health was clear, he appointed Father Vincent O'Keefe, the most experienced of his four assistant-generals, to lead the order until a new Superior General had been chosen.

The Pope intervened again. On October 5, 1981, he wrote a letter to the sick Father Arrupe putting aside the Superior General's arrangements and appointing Father Paolo Dezza, an octogenarian Jesuit with long experience at the papal court, temporary head of the order. The Pope appointed as Dezza's deputy, Father Giuseppe Pittan, 51, the order's provincial in Japan who had caught the Pope's eye during his visit there. The Pope reserved the

right to decide when the Jesuits would be allowed a General Congregation to elect their leader.

The Pope's assault on the order was based on two issues. He objected to the deep involvement of some Jesuits in social questions and politics, in particular in Central America. That involvement was highlighted, when the late Archbishop Romero of San Salvador turned strongly against the El Salvador government because of the murder of one of his parish priests, a Jesuit. The archbishop himself was later murdered.

The second point at dispute is less easily definable: it appears that the Pope objected to the liberal teachings being built up in Father Arrupe's statements and writings. The Pope is said to have seen in these collections something akin to a rival authority.

Certainly the men were very distant. The Pope opposes political roles for priests with the exception, of course, of Poland. The last talk which Father Arrupe gave a matter of hours before his stroke was taped in Bangkok and this final address includes such characteristic remarks as these: "Should we help spiritually the guerrillas in Latin America? No? Well, I cannot say 'no'... if you have a wounded person even if he were a guerrilla, you have to help him. That is the meaning of being a good Samaritan. Is that political? People say so. No, I am a priest. I am helping this poor man here. I don't care if he were a guerrilla, religious or non-Catholic. He is a poor man. He is a poor man who is suffering..."

The broader significance of the Pope's clash with the Jesuits is seen by some of them to go beyond the differences between an authoritarian pontiff and the "Black Pope" as the Jesuit Superior general is frequently described. They say that the Pope is more than ready to tell them what they are doing wrong, but not what they should be doing. And that, in essence, they maintain, is common throughout the Catholic Church.

One of the few definitions of the Pope's thinking comes from Father Pittan, who is now acting leader. Commenting on the Pope's request that the Jesuits intensify themselves in the initiatives put forward by the Second Vatican Council, he said: "We used to be the light cavalry, out in front. Then the Holy Father ordered us to dismount." His statement that the Pope does not like a vanguard, but a Church which moves like a convoy, hints at regret despite the fact that Father Pittan was the Pope's own appointee.

Will he be the next Superior General? His is certainly one of the names most heard. Yet his nomination would suggest that the order was going a very long way to please the Pope.

Yet the Jesuits do want to please the Pope in the sense that they have vowed obedience to him. They also regard themselves as the papacy's most powerful force, and have shown by their outward calm that if the Pope had expected a rebellion, he has seriously misunderstood the Jesuit temperament.

Father O'Keefe is also seen to be a candidate. However, his election

would look like a criticism of the Pope. Probably the majority of the members of the General Congregation will want to reassert the order's capacity to administer its own affairs without giving way to vindictiveness.

The Jesuits will certainly give Father Arrupe an emotional farewell when they accept his resignation. He is still partly paralyzed. His gift for languages has largely gone: he can understand what is said to him in a variety of languages but always replies in Spanish.

The new Superior General will have other issues apart from trying to decipher what the Pope wants. There are now about 26,000 Jesuits as opposed to 36,000 in 1965. Despite these losses, there is an increase in their numbers in India, Africa and Asia. Europe is no longer the numerical base of Catholicism nor, for the future, its chief cultural inspiration. India alone has 27 per cent of all the young Jesuits in the world.

But though the loss of vocations is a serious problem, Father Pittan's recent report on the state of the order ends with a reminder of the need for affection for and loyalty to the Pope. "If ever we lose this characteristic of our vocation, we will suffer for it and so will the people of God."

The Pope too intends showing the weight he attaches to this relationship. He will break precedent by going to Jesuit headquarters the day after the congregation opens to preside over Mass and address the electors.

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## NIBBLING AT BENEFITS

The level of social security payments to the poor and unemployed cannot be considered a "principle" in and of itself. How could that be when any amount currently paid is a thick compound of adjustments for inflation over the years plus some real growth which only with difficulty can be linked to the objective measurements of subsistence made in the first days of National Assistance in the 1940s? Besides, Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) local offices provide an array of discretionary payments for rent and heating and travel. They complicate the picture and make most statements about "the dole" a highly simplified account of the position of the elderly and indigent who depend on state assistance.

These considerations apply to all classes of beneficiary but, as politicians of all parties have shown themselves aware, social security recipients differ in their public esteem. The elderly not only have votes and lobbyists but a range of formidable allies including several of the most venerable attractions of the upper house of Parliament. Children have no votes; they rely, shakily, on politicians' sense of family. When children become adolescent, their political interest declines further, until they become old enough to vote.

It is within this context that the DHSS is said to be studying a reduction in the benefits paid to young people both by adjusting the basic rate (currently £15.80 a week for 16-year-old living in the parental home) and cutting the

rental allowances payable both to 18-year-olds living at home and to all claimants living away from home. The motive for such a reduction is primarily to allow the DHSS to offer a meaty sacrifice on the altar of the Public Expenditure Survey Committee. This, from Whitehall's point of view, has the merit of being seen to hurt (the Treasury is never convinced unless there are screams) but also, more important for the long run, to establish the violability of basic social benefits and do it for a group over which the political screams will not be too loud.

There are broader reasons for reviewing the level of payments to young people. Mrs Thatcher has raised the issue of the existence of a growing "culture" of youth unemployment where reliance on public doles has become an acceptable if not especially comfortable way of life. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has toyed with the theory that social security, at least for young people, is above the market clearing rate for youth jobs and so should be cut. This is fine as a theory but is short of experimental evidence; and there are qualifications to be added.

Going to work imposes various "non-wage" costs on both employer and employee which nullify any straight comparison of dole and take-home pay. Ministers also seem reluctant to accept that the remuneration in the low-wage jobs they want young people to take (where such jobs exist) may actually be below the level of subsistence tolerable

in a civilized society. Making unemployed 18-year-olds hungry or depriving them of the cigarettes or occasional drink or whatever else the "excess" element in social security provides will not necessarily turn them into eager job-seekers and meek employees. On the contrary this could be a recipe for breakdown of social discipline.

Before the supplementary benefit paid to the young unemployed is singled out as an "easy" cut, the DHSS should be quite clear what it is doing. Many of these young unemployed live in households where social security is the staple income. Cutting benefits or rent allowances might not only hurt the poorest families but generate additional tensions between parents and their adolescent children.

The DHSS might think that, by simultaneously cutting contributions towards the rents of young people who have moved from the parental home, policy will keep families together. Such a result seems unlikely and moreover will act as a major check on the mobility of labour. That might be a realistic recognition of the convergence of regional unemployment rates but it flies in the face of ministerial rhetoric about people moving in search of jobs. To lock the young unemployed into low-income family settings could reinforce the very culture of dependency the Prime Minister is concerned about - and rightly, for it shades into one of poverty, criminality and informal tax-free employment.

## Getting it down on paper

From Mr Brian Clouston

Sir, This country imports over 90 per cent of its forest products, much of it in the form of paper and pulp for papermaking, at the huge annual cost of £2.5bn. Current world predictions indicate that available timber will become scarce by the turn of the century with major suppliers, such as the United States, ceasing export of forest products altogether.

In Scandinavia plans now in hand will turn large tracts of forest land over to the production of biomass to meet energy needs. Russia has reacted to market forces already by doubling the price of exported timber.

It is not time for Government to take a serious look at three related aspects of our nation's timber and paper industries:

First, in the knowledge that timber for papermaking will be extremely scarce by the end of this century, to looking again at planting the millions of wasted areas in upland Britain, and perhaps also at an urban forestry programme. We now export pulpwood to Scandinavia so there can't be much wrong with the product we grow.

Secondly, to increase efforts in recycling waste paper. Britain currently leads Europe in this field, but more salvage could be achieved and more recycling plants built.

Thirdly, by examining the use of straw cellulose in papermaking. Denmark produced quality paper from straw. The technology is available, so is the straw, in vast quantities.

By reinvesting money, gained from the sale of state-owned assets, in the nation's timber, paper and salvage industries massive savings could be achieved in imports and many thousands of permanent jobs created.

There was something of this philosophy in Roosevelt's "new deal", the Conservation Corps planted hundreds of thousands of acres of trees on America's wasted acres, engaging the services of three-quarters of a million unemployed. Mrs Thatcher's Government should now consider a similar programme of investment in the creation of a renewable resource for Britain.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN CLOUSTON,  
Immediate Past President,  
The Landscape Institute,  
12 Carlton House Terrace, SW1,  
August 22.

**Spirit of Helsinki**  
From Lord Beswick  
Sir, Admittedly I judge from television pictures and press reporting, but am I entirely wrong in thinking that there was something significantly good about that gathering at Helsinki, the extra appreciative spectators and the over 100 different countries.

Could it not be rewarding to have a study in some depth of the features of that international event? For example, the communist successes seem to result from a quite deliberate policy of directing human effort into athletic experience. Is that policy to be reconciled with the evil nature which Western propaganda would have us believe is inherent in the communist system?

Then it would also seem that the USA successes were disproportionately gained by their coloured citizens. Is this entirely due to some superior physical attribute of the Negro or are the white majority, in the main, motivated by different factors?

Also, despite some bumping and spiking, I for one got the impression of really heart-warming honest effort and sportsmanship which contrasted sharply with the squand and temper which one can see among some of the actual or aspiring millionaires at Wimbledon.

In Britain, one day, when we have given up the idea of finding social salvation by cutting the PSBR and further privatization, we shall want to concentrate more on improving the quality of life. The study I suggest of that experience in Helsinki might well yield useful clues.

Your faithfully,  
FRANK BESWICK,  
House of Lords,  
August 16.

## Film makers appeal for support

From Mr Lindsay Anderson and others

Sir, We write to you as British film makers, members of Britain's film industry, of widely differing ambitions, qualities and achievements. One conviction, however, we all share. We all believe passionately and urgently in the importance of film production, both as a national economic asset and as a manifestation of our country's cultural and imaginative health.

It is habitual to accuse artists of impracticality and self-indulgence. These are precisely the charges we level against governments and other political organisations which have failed - and which continue to fail - so significantly to tackle the problems of British film production and to support British film makers.

This Government, priding itself on its economic realism and hardness of head, has publicly expressed its belief in the continued existence of a British film industry. How to achieve this?

Some encouragement has been offered in terms of tax incentive. There is something to be said for this concept of capital allowance; but as anyone connected with the film industry knows - and particularly the lawyers who grow fat on the rich compost of documentation - profits from film subsidised in this way end up either in off-shore tax havens or in the United States. Assistance of this kind provides no real philosophy, no structure which can assure the all-important continuity of product which alone will ensure the survival of British film making.

There are some remedial steps which only inertia can delay.

The Eady Levy should immediately be extended to all sources of film exhibition. We live in the video age now. More people are seeing and enjoying and being affected by films than ever before. Yet only 3 per cent of the film viewed in this country are now being seen in cinemas. Is it not ludicrous that only cinemas should contribute to the Eady Fund? The levy should be extended immediately to manufacturers and distributors of blank video tape, as is being done elsewhere with considerable success.

Much more fundamental, and much more important, is the function of the National Film Finance Corporation, its survival and its necessity for a continuing British film industry. Our European competitors and (sometimes) friends have long recognized that some organization of this kind is essential if their film makers are to survive. And survive not merely domestic economic hazards, but the ever-increasing economic power (based

on its vast home market) of the American film and television industry.

France is investing nearly £70m in support of the production, distribution and exhibition of French films: as a result its cinemas are prospering. Direct and indirect Government support in Germany amounts to over £40m. Sweden manages £3m. Yet the British Government allows (and for how much longer?) our National Film Finance Corporation £1.5m annually. And the Eady Fund continues to shrink.

The media are happy to celebrate British film-making successes over the last few years, and with justification - *Chariots of Fire*, *Gregory's Girl* and *Gandhi* are notable instances. The two latter films owed their very existence to the British and Indian National Film Finance Corporations respectively.

But these isolated victories do not make an industry. To continue to contribute and to compete internationally, the British film industry must have a firmly established, nationally funded National Film Finance Corporation. We must have a reconstituted Eady Fund. Only continuity of production can guarantee continuity of achievement.

British film makers are not lame dogs. They represent an asset of proven talent, vitality and profitability - which it is folly to sell off to America at bargain prices. In terms of national pride and prestige, as well as significance to the entire British people, films are certainly as important as theatre.

Over the past years, we have had a plethora of reports from various sources. We now have a Prime Minister who is not ashamed to talk of national pride. We have a new minister responsible for films, who is undertaking yet another review. He is fortunate in his opportunity. We urge our ministers to act now, with decision.

Yours faithfully,  
LINDSAY ANDERSON,  
PETER NICHOLS,  
ALAN BATES,  
ALAN BLEASDALE,  
ALAN BRIDGES,  
BILL BRYDEN,  
TIMOTHY BURKILL,  
JULIE CHRISTIE,  
RICHARD DRYER,  
WILLIAM FORSYTH,  
STEPHEN FREARS,  
JACK GOLD,  
KAREL REIZ,  
SIMON KELPER,  
NICHOLAS ROBE,  
WILLIE RUSSELL,  
OWEN SCOTLANDER,  
RUDLEY SCOTT,  
JEREMY THOMAS,  
c/o Ariel Productions Ltd,  
Paramount House,  
162-170 Wardour Street, W1.

## Affronted by the golden handshake

From Mr James Macfarlane

Sir, Golden handshakes affront not only the institutions and smaller shareholders. They also offend those many whose careers have been damaged and finances permanently worsened by redundancy, occasioned not by their incompetence but often by the mistakes of the very management which votes itself the contracts which produce these handshakes.

It is not simply a question of equity, of a more equal bearing of the burdens of industrial decline or necessary restructuring. You ask for a balance to be drawn between the discipline to perform and financial protection for those taking the career risk of a difficult job.

Such risks are not only borne by those in major boardrooms. Indeed, the greatest career risks are asked of men and women in their thirties and early forties moving into positions of real decision and exposure just below that level.

They are the ones with, comparatively, the greater personal commitments and for whom failure can be a catastrophe and not just a blow to their pride. They are the ones who need some financial protection if they are to consider the career risk sensible. Increasingly they do not find it so.

A fundamental motor of capitalism is reward for success and penalty for failure. Where we have a system which allows a few to gain great rewards for success but almost totally protect themselves from failure, while imposing the opposite on others, we should not be surprised if the motor is running down.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES MACFARLANE,  
Managing Director,  
C & K Executive Search Limited,  
1 New Bond Street, W1  
August 24.

## Cost of motorways

From the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers

Sir, While recognising the importance of the environment to the lifestyle of the whole community, it is important to reply to Mr Harrison's attack on motorways in *The Times* of August 17. Has he forgotten how unbearable and unsafe were conditions on many of our roads before we started building our minimal motorway system?

Of course we need efficient public transport, and of course we should use the railways as much as is viable, or even perhaps as much as possible, but the need for good roads remains.

One can support his plea for us to adopt a sustainable lifestyle, but with over 50 million of us in these islands, only a system sustainable without motorways requires, as in the past, cheap coal, cheap railways, the immobility of most of the population in cities or on farms, and the absence of competition overseas. None of these factors now apply. His proposition is therefore unsustainable and insupportable.

In any event, the major problem of transportation in our society lies within urban areas, as explained on the back page of *The Times* of the same day.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN V. BARTLETT, President,  
Institution of Civil Engineers,  
Great George Street, SW1.

## Intimations of mortality

From The Reverend G. A. W. Gold

Sir, On one occasion it was my job to bring up to date a list of retired clergy available to officiate in case of need. I wrote to all those whose names were on the old list, enclosing a stamped and addressed postcard to improve the chances of a reply.

My carefully worded letter enquired if the clergyman was "still living at the same address". One reply consisted of the one word "just".

Yours faithfully,  
ALASTAIR GOLD,  
Braid House,  
Great Bealings,  
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

## Paid jobs for all

From Mr James Ottaway

Sir, It must be over sixty years ago, now, that Bernard Shaw said: "In fifty years time no one will need to work more than three days a week." This, by its very wording, was not a threat but a promise. The old sage presumably assumed that we would have seen the situation coming and would have made some adjustment, both in education and in organisation, to meet it.

A few years later René Clair made one of his brilliant comedy films, *A Nous la Liberté*, the theme of which was the liberation of the workers by automation. Was it satirical?

I well remember the closing sequences, in which the factory machinery happily went on making gramophones while the workers - still, one presumed, being paid since the wealth was being created - went fishing in the canal whilst the younger ones danced innocently with their girl friends to the music of one of those "Sous les Toits de Paris" accordions.

How different is the sad reality! It should not continue so.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES OTTAWAY,  
29 Carroll House,  
Craven Terrace, W2,  
August 15.

## Britain's Nato role

From Dr Geoffrey Lee Williams

Sir, Your editorial (August 17) contends that Britain's role in Nato should move away from a commitment to a Continental strategy and be concentrated in the maritime area. This would then substantially leave our Continental allies, notably West Germany, with the land defence of the central front of Nato with BAOR acting as a tactical reserve for the whole of Northern Army Group.

Such a move, you further contend, would not really undermine the operational logic of the strategy of forward defence in West Germany which is in any event inspired by political and not military considerations. Quite so. But the forward strategy is also related to the concept of the pause which is a political requirement in crisis management which might allow a war in Europe to be quickly liquidated as the unacceptable costs of its continuance mount.

This is the deterrent aspect of Nato's war-fighting capability which lies at the heart of the strategy of the flexible response. To redefine this posture by thrusting the burden of maintaining it on West Germany in pursuit of defence economies must therefore be justified in strategic terms.

However, you offer no real strategic rationale for your proposed repudiation of Britain's current role in Nato, except the vague reference to the Falklands crisis as an "unpredictable event" arising outside the Nato area. But surely your basic proposition is flawed because there can be no formal agreement that the non-Continental powers should specialise in naval and strike forces, while the Continental ones concentrate on soldiers and inter-

## 333 recurring

From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Beckenham (Conservative)

Sir, In a few weeks' time my wife and I will have been married for 33 and a third years. Marriages that last for a quarter of a century are marked by silver wedding anniversaries, and marriages that last for half a century are, of course, golden. On making inquiries at a number of shops I find that a third of a century is not marked by any particular precious metal or mineral or gem.

If it were thought to be appropriate to have a special symbol for a third of a century (perhaps jade?), who should choose the appropriate metal or mineral or gem? The London Chamber of Commerce? The Retail Consortium? The World Council of Churches? Harrods? Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP GOODHART,  
House of Commons,  
August 23.

Irish voters can be pardoned perplexity in the face of a referendum to amend the constitution so as to preclude the possibility of legalized abortion. Induced abortion is already prohibited in the Republic by an Act of 1861, which also controlled the matter in Britain until the passage of Mr David Steel's Bill in 1967. The law in the Republic permits no exceptions, statutory or judge-made. Such lawful terminations of pregnancy as are performed on Irish women are performed over the water. Official English statistics for 1981 showed 3,600 abortions for women with Irish addresses. The figure is thought to understate the true position.

It is not clear why it should be necessary to embed in the constitution a state of affairs that already exists, especially as there has been no sign of any credible challenge to it. It is even less clear what practical effect, if any, the proposed change would have. The political parties are not campaigning, a mark of their embarrassment as well as the exhaustion of their funds. But there are plenty to take their place, lawyers, clergy, gynaecologists and obstetricians, replete with expert and contradictory advice. Underlying the argument is a virtual consensus that there should be no major relaxation of the present law. But there is sharp and socially divisive controversy about the advisability of this way of proceeding.

The campaign for entrenchment of the prohibition had its origin in American experience. Courts there had found reason in the constitution of the United States to set aside laws enforcing an unconditional bar to abortion. Ireland too has a written constitution which inscribes certain individual rights in the broadest terms. The Irish Supreme Court has shown some inclination to tread the constitutional path of its American cousin. It was by that route that the Republic's restrictive law on the sale of contraceptives came to be rewritten (after a fashion, by Mr Haughey when minister of health, offering "an Irish solution to an Irish problem").

There is also the European Court of Human Rights which, though it has no direct powers of enforcement, is happy to intervene in such matters, as evidenced by its censure of the Northern Ireland law relating to homosexual practices.

An organization was formed to block these possibilities, and it was enthused by the desire for a grand gesture to show that Ireland at least stood fast by the moral law when Italy itself had fallen to the abortionists and even Catholic Spain was at risk. Hence the amendment.

The campaign rapidly gathered momentum, discreetly as-

sisted by the priesthood. In the tight electoral situation in which they found themselves last year and the year before the leaders of the two main political parties pledged themselves to forward the aims of the campaign. For Dr FitzGerald this commitment, which he doubtless judged to be unavoidable, has been a sore embarrassment.

The hallmark of his first short period as prime minister was his "constitutional crusade" to purge the Irish constitution (de Valera's handiwork, 1937) of its confessional and blatantly irreligious elements, for the dual purpose of making it more fit for the plural democracy Ireland now purports to be and making it more palatable to unionist opinion in the North. Dr FitzGerald sought thereby to further his long-term aim of promoting Irish unity by means of winning the trust and regard of Protestant fellow-Irishmen in Ulster.

That was Dr FitzGerald's first premiership. His second began with the necessity to discharge a commitment to move in the contrary direction in a spectacular fashion. He wriggled. His law officers told him that the form of words introduced in a Bill by Mr Haughey as his expiring action was incompetent for its purpose. Dr FitzGerald adopted that view and has spoken of "fatal defects" in the formula: on one interpretation it might be held to admit abortion at any stage of pregnancy prior to the stage at which the foetus becomes capable of being born; on another interpretation it might outlaw methods of contraception now in use and medical practice which at present protects the lives of pregnant women - termination of ectopic pregnancies and in cases of cancer of the womb; and it would preclude the legislature from correcting that consequence were it to occur.

Dr FitzGerald put forward another, less ringing, form of words, but he could not carry all his party with him and he lost it in the Dail by 22 votes. So he has the ignominy of presenting Mr Haughey's words to the electorate, and the paradox to perform of advising them to turn down what he presents.

One consequence already visible which many Irishmen regret is the emergence of a straight Catholic/Protestant split over an issue affecting the constitution. The Protestant churches have a common position. They neither seek nor approve an open abortion policy such as has become established in England. They differ from the prevalent Roman Catholic teaching in taking a somewhat less restrictive view of the circumstances in which termination of pregnancy may be permissible in the interests of the woman. They

resent the attempt to write into the constitution, a document common to all citizens, the moral position of one church however dominant its position. This is the first time in the history of the state that the Protestant churches have taken concerted action on a politicized issue. They have been rebuffed by the parliament and are likely to be by a majority in the referendum.

The professor of pastoral theology in Trinity College Dublin has said that most Protestants will feel somewhat alienated in the state if the amendment goes through. That may be pitching it a bit high. But the feeling of revisiting - an earlier, more clerical, phase of Irish independence is tangible, and for some oppressive.

It must be said however that the Irish Roman Catholic bishops have avoided the role that a straight revision to the past would have given them. The occasional bishop has let fly by equating, say, a Yes vote with support "for the rights of God", and some of the parochial clergy have sought to bind consciences from their pulpits (and seen a few of their parishioners walk out of the church in protest). But collectively the hierarchy has been neither voluble nor overbearing.

While proclaiming the moral law on behalf of their church and calling by implication for a decisive Yes, the bishops have gone out of their way to emphasize that they recognize the right of each person to vote according to conscience; and they have acknowledged that those who oppose the amendment are not necessarily in favour of relaxation of the law. The last point is a necessary correction of what the rougher campaigners are shouting. The bishops also have more to say than many about society's duty to alleviate the distress of women who may feel driven to seek abortion.

The bishops do not wish to be seen calling the tune or swinging their croziers. Nor are they, nor have they need to. Their conduct, the courteous though pained remonstrances of the Protestant church bodies, the absence from the fray of most of the more inflammatory politicians, and the low level of public engagement, may help to limit the ill effects on Irish political society of this introspective interlude. Moreover, the campaign is helping to establish the proposition that the relationship between the moral law as defined by the church and the civil law as enforced by the state is not one of necessary identity. The passage of this amendment would not foreclose the outcome of the next round, which is likely to be about divorce.

## Religion and ratings

From Mr Paul Neuburg

Sir, On the question of the ratings problems of ITV's religious programmes, Mr Angus Wright, Head of Religious Programmes at Television South, writes (August 22): "No doubt the apparent progressive rundown in resources and production values of the principal occupants of the 6 pm Sunday slot have contributed to the negative ratings situation there."

As editor of *Credo*, the principal occupant of ITV's Sunday 6 pm slot (till now), I would like to assure Mr Wright that there has been no progressive rundown of resources available to the programme. Whether or not the change from documentary to analytical-type programmes is a running down of production values is a matter of opinion. A wide range of people, from our religious advisers to the overwhelming majority of viewers who write in, do not appear to think so.

Its effect on the size of the viewership can, however, be assessed from the ratings. These show that in the past programme year, during which *Credo* has had its new format, it has done every bit as well in the face of competition as have religious programmes that have carried on in the documentary style.

Last autumn, when *Credo* was

playing against the news (a major audience puller) and a popular film on BBC 1, it held to an average of about half the audience it inherited from the programme preceding it in the ITV schedule. In the winter, when *Credo*'s place was taken by Central's documentary-type religious programme, *Encounter*, playing against the news and the *Holiday* programme on BBC1, *Encounter*, too, held on to an average of about half the audience it inherited.

The *Other Side of Me*, a documentary-type religious programme from Mr Wright's own stable, which followed *Encounter*, slightly increased ITV's ratings in the face of slightly weaker competition (*Songs of Praise*) and with overall viewership figures rising towards the evening peak.

When *Credo* came back to the 6 pm slot in the spring, playing against *The Antiques Road Show* on BBC 1 (preceded by the news) it once again held on to an average of about half its inherited audience.

The problem for ITV religious broadcasters lies in the demise of the back-to-back arrangement for religious programmes between ITV and the BBC and not in new approaches alienating viewers. Yours sincerely,  
PAUL NEUBURG, Editor, *Credo*,  
London Weekend Television,  
Kent House,  
Upper Ground, SE1.







# THE ARTS



Warhol's triple portrait of Baron Philippe de Rothschild; and a fragment from Manet's ambitious *Execution of Maximilian*

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits new shows in Edinburgh and London

## The Scottish connexion flung far and wide

If Vienna 1900 is the central thread of the Edinburgh Festival this year, Scotland is not much less prominently displayed. It has not always been so; sometimes the main complaint of locals and visitors alike has been that the international definition of the festival seemed to take in just about every country in the world except Scotland. But nowadays the Scottish connexion is on occasion almost frantically insisted upon. With Vienna 1900 it is quite legitimate there; after all, it was in Vienna, in 1900, that Macdonald and his followers first made their major international mark. But one may doubt whether there is much real relevance to the Scottish art scene in the work of Paul-Emile Borduas, at the Talbot Rice Art Centre until September 10, even though it is dutifully insisted on in the notes on the exhibition and he did once paint something mysteriously entitled *The Scotsman Rediscovers America*.

Scottish links or no, Borduas is a very interesting painter well worthy of our closer acquaintance (unlike Jack Bush, the last Canadian abstractionist to whom Edinburgh paid tribute). This show begins with one of his first non-figurative works, dating from 1942, and follows his evolution from a kind of "automatism" to something very close to New York Abstract Expressionism while he was actually in New York (1953-1955), and then to very French sort of Tachisme, working in great sensuous patches of almost monochrome paint, while he was in Paris for the last five years of his life. One may, of course, sense here something of the Canadian dilemma, that of trying to retain individuality and consistency while living on the cultural fringes of the United States and of France (Borduas' obvious feel for the latter is a strong enough talent to ignore in practice), without necessarily reading similar

problems into the work of Scottish artists. Even in a show like Robert Scott Lauder's *Masterclass* at the National Gallery, which I wrote about at length a month ago (it runs until October 2), we may note the almost inevitable move south of these late nineteenth-century Edinburgh painters, and yet feel that they had no trouble retaining their Scottish individuality and remaining within a definable Scottish tradition. A line of continuity is drawn between at least one of their number, MacTaggart, through the Scottish Colourists and more recent painters such as Joan Eardley to some of our younger contemporaries in a show at the 369 Gallery in the High Street until September 10, and defined by the title as *Scottish Expressionism*. And the major shows of current Scottish painters, those devoted to Robin Philipson at the Scottish Gallery in George Street and to John Houston at the Mercury Gallery on the Mound, clearly re-emphasize the continuity and the separateness of twentieth-century Scottish painting.

Though Philipson is past president of the Royal Scottish Academy, there is nothing stuffy and academic about his work, with its often menacing animal imagery, its criticism, its intense and brooding colour. Houston is in many ways the more relaxed painter, but an expressionist strain can be detected in him also: some of the superb seascapes in the present show make one think of Nolde, he can invest even a vase of flowers with an electric tension, and he seems to have found a new source of inspiration in the New York social scene without ever being in any danger of looking, even faintly, like a New York painter.

It is no doubt a pity that a projected Scottish Arts Council show of Scottish Art New Year through, and has had to be replaced by a show of Sandro Chia at the Fruitmarket (until September 17), though Chia looks very well divorced from the rest of the Zeitgeist group and also surprisingly at home in close proximity to the new Scottish expressionists. But the flag is kept flying in a very striking display of recent work from *Four Scottish Print Workshops* at the Academy, and a rather lacklustre collection of Scottish Crafts Now at the City Art Centre, where the workmanship is generally fine but the taste somehow stuck in the Scandinavian Fifties.

Also at the City Art Centre is the Handwerker show we recently suffered in London, including (unless it has been eliminated on the way north) his rejected design for a *Montana Rodschid wine label*. To see what they accepted, from whom, you need only walk a block or so to the Royal Scottish Academy, where the grand central hall is occupied until September 10 by a collection of box frames each of which contains the label, the original painting (when available), alternative designs, if any, and documentation for a particular year. The main succession is from 1945 to 1981, and the works are unashamedly minor, chips from the artist's workbench. But there is considerable interest in seeing how artists as disparate as Braque and Warhol, Dali and Moore, Chagall and Sonja, responded to this unlikely commission.

Sometimes the original is splendid but, like Warhol's triple portrait of the Baron Philippe, difficult to accommodate on the label; others, like Braque's tiny sketch, are no more than scribbles on a menu card after a good meal. Unexpectedly, Moore seems to manage the best balance, taking it seriously but not too seriously and producing three exquisite miniature possibilities; he certainly earned his ten cases. Also recommended for the Edinburgh visitor with a few moments to spare are Art of the Andes, Pre-Columbian pots from the Arthur M. Sackler Collection, all of them in immaculate condition and of superb quality, which will be on show at the City Art Centre until October 2, and, at the other end of the scale, *Academy Portraits*, a collection of Scottish press photography at the National Portrait Gallery until October 9, which plucks some amazing images out of the daily round. It will also be interesting to see how traditionally puritan Edinburgh reacts to the photographs of Robert Mapplethorpe at the new Saatchi Gallery, until September 17, with a catalogue cheerily comparing his celebrations of male genitalia with the art of the gay porno artist Tom of Finland. But I fear more detailed consideration must wait the show's arrival at the ICA in November.

### Manet at Work

National Gallery

Britain could hardly hope to mark the centenary of Manet's death with anything less so spectacular as the definitive Grand Palais show in Paris. But the occasion could hardly go unmarked, and the National Gallery has stepped into the breach with a small but very revealing show, entitled *Manet at Work* (until October 9).

The point is that the National Gallery itself owns four important Manets, *Music in the Tuilleries Gardens*, *The Walkers*, the *Portrait of Eva Gonzales* and the four fragments of the most ambitious *Execution of Maximilian* salvaged and reassembled by Degas after Manet's death. It also has ready access to the Courtauld Institute version of *Le Dejeuner sur l'herbe* and has been able to

borrow a handful of less familiar works from private collections and from the Davies Collection in the National Museum of Wales. These, then, form the nucleus of the show, but what the organizers do is cunningly fill in the background of each painting with sketches, comparable graphics and photographs of other versions where they exist, and generally trace for us the genesis of the paintings on show as well as demonstrating how they fit into the overall development of Manet's style.

Some details are very revealing. For example, they show one of Manet's most Monet-influenced and evidently Impressionist paintings, *The Banks of the Seine at Argenteuil* (1874), painted virtually side-by-side with Monet and probably using Monet's wife and son as models for the figures in the foreground. But along with it is Cardiff's *Boats at Argenteuil*, clearly of the same scene at the same time, minus figures, and painted in a much more typically Manet-like style. In all other respects it looks like the sketch, so one cannot help wondering whether this is what Manet naturally painted very rapidly, on the spot, and the more elaborate piece was deliberately worked up later in the approved *plein-air* style of little broken strokes of colour, as against the sketch's altogether drabber colouring and flatter application of paint. Do the two pictures show that already Manet realized that one convention was much like another, and none was to be taken dogmatically as the only possible artistic truth?

## Television Atoning

evasively

You could not wish for a neater illustration of the genial humbug which pervades much of *Private Eye* than the surely not accidental coincidence this week of a childish lampoon of Motives (BBC2) and the comfortable appearance on that selfsame programme of the editor of *Private Eye*.

Despite his opening declaration that he was perfectly happy to talk about himself Richard Ingrams gave away as little as he possibly could; the interest of the programme was largely due to relentless and intelligent pressure from Anthony Clare. If it has often seemed unfair that Ingrams should alone enjoy the privilege of publicly roasting his enemies month after month, year after year, his voluntary submission to this no-holds-barred interrogation was atonement enough.

Clare got absolutely nowhere with his preliminary questions about Ingrams' socially secure and religious background: no mystery about the origins of those famous moral prejudices. Did his background make it hard for him to understand people who had had tougher lives? Motives, but in the survey he had met all sorts said Ingrams, thus turning the psychological question into a more manageable social one.

Did he agonize much over causing pain? Second evasion: Ingrams professed surprise at how seldom people need (as though unaware that most of his victims dare not do so). Was not *Private Eye* extremely powerful? Third evasion: not really, papers cannot bring down governments. (Cov, said Clare, why are you not allowed to admit your own responsibility to the shadow of an earlier law which automatically branded them as criminal outcasts.)

Questions about a family tragedy were rightly deflected. Asked what drove him on, Ingrams admitted to being "rather bottled up" about things, "rather a cautious man," said Clare, apropos the way the British fanatical and most abusive magazine leads his private life. That sounded about right; wily, increasingly wary, less middle age draw him into the ranks of his own targets.

## Anthony Masters on the state of the National Youth Theatre

Plays themselves must win recognition

With the end of the school holidays in sight, the National Youth Theatre's annual London showing is under way as usual. There are five plays this year, at the Shaw and the Jeannette Cochrane: *Hamlet*, *The Royal Hunt of the Sun* and three new works written respectively around the lavender garden, the Broomfield and the poetry of Keith Douglas.

When the season ends in October, however, the NYT's lease on the offices, stores and workshops attached to the Shaw Theatre will be at an end and it will have to vacate the building that has been its headquarters since 1971, though the London Borough of Camden will still allow it the auditorium rent-free for its eight-week seasons every summer. It is a blow, psychological as much as financial, but it has been inevitable that Camden would take the running of the Shaw into its own hands since the NYT, having now lost its grants from the Arts Council and the GLC, could not finance productions to keep the theatre open for the rest of the year.

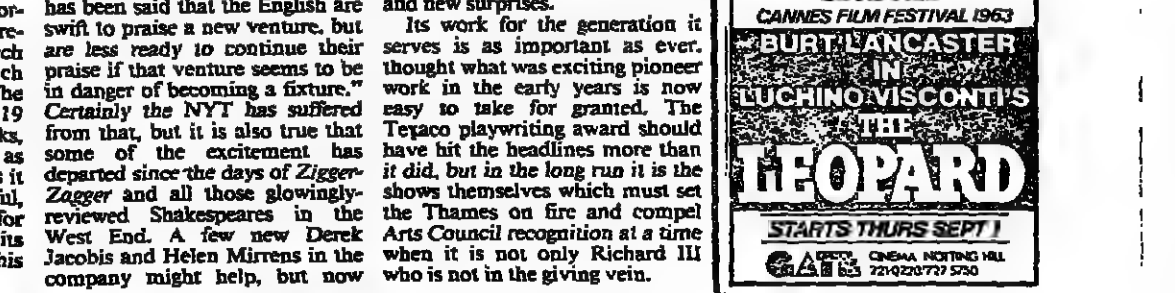
Michael Croft, the NYT's director, recognizes as much. Ever since he founded the company in 1956, its history has been a succession of financial crises and hair-breadth escapes. The never-ending fight for funds took a more encouraging turn last year, when Texaco produced £65,000 (repeated this year) as sponsors of the playwriting competition won under a pseudonym by Christopher Short, a former NYT member, with his play about Invergon, *For Those in Peril*. With the £30,000 annual grant from the Department of Education and Science which still survives from the sympathetic regime of the then David Eccles, the financial headaches of the NYT's amateur side are much reduced, even though the rent and maintenance of the new premises, when found, will be a new burden.

But the withdrawal of the other grants killed the programme of professional productions, many with former NYT players, that had filled up the remainder of the Shaw's calendar. In 1980 the Arts Council grant, begun in 1968 after a prolonged struggle, was axed and in 1982 the new Labour administration in the GLC followed suit after abortive discussions exploring such possibilities as collaboration with a revived Unity Theatre. The Arts Council grant has been a notorious issue, generating so much bitterness on both sides that each annual decision to give or to withhold trails an increasing weight behind it. Croft, a wide, genial, bear-like man, has a flow of words that proceeds placidly until his account of events enters this area and his unconscious change in vocal timbre tells its own tale. His sense of grievance, which can hardly tell him a welcome visitor at 105 Piccadilly, has crystallized in suspicion of personal enmities.

Re that as it may, to an outsider the NYT is fully explicable as a borderline case. Does it belong to the arts, devoting itself to producing an artistic experience for the audience - or instead is its character educative, geared first and foremost to the needs of its young members? Of course it is both, but the requirements of the company for large-scale plays can often result merely in worthy productions of workmanlike epic pieces in primary colours, easily actable by the inexperienced.

This year's season began with two such: *For Those in Peril* running with an all-male cast at the Shaw while the girls opened at the Cochrane with the Broomfield, *Charlotte, Emily and Anne*. Neither had exceptional individual performances but both were acted and staged at a consistently high level of competence - in fact, they were more polished than NYT productions used to be, despite the fact that Michael Croft himself was rushed to hospital with angina at the start of rehearsals of *For Those in Peril* and had to hand the production over to a young assistant. But the play was so dull that the Royal Shakespeare Company itself could not have done much more with them, and one could not honestly recommend them as an evening in the theatre.

Shakespeare, of course, is a special test and a special opportunity to get ordinary theatre-goers' banknotes in the till. Much will depend on *Hamlet*, which opens on September 19. The company have to give 19 performances of it in two weeks, a chance for director and actors it has few rivals and, if successful, will prove a powerful advocate for the NYT when it renews its assault on the Arts Council this autumn.



Charlotte, Emily and Anne: Deborah Shipley (right), Jane Snowden (centre), Sarah Davey

## Edinburgh Festival Fringe

Sparkle, generosity, cunning

Poor Fringe. Almost before it had started this year it ran into a critical barrage with allegations that its size made it "unviewable" and a general fear that, with nearly 500 groups competing for audiences, the audience gets spread too thinly. I fear that good work can simply be submerged, but if the mediocre shows nominated for awards are any criterion, reputations are acquired either by accident or *faute de mieux*. That, in the long run, is not good either.

Otherwise all is much as usual, particularly the chaos. One company misadvised its performance date, another lost my booking on a sold-out house and turned me away; the best show I saw was practically ruined by a shiny from an adjacent cabaret and the Tattoo's fireworks; and that was just one day.

Despite its ordeals, though, Dana Gillespie's *Cora*, at the Circuit (a mature complex on what used to be the opera house site) has the sweet smell of success: a racy, sophisticated late-night solo musical about the courtesan Cora Pearl, who charged 100,000 francs a month in her prime and went through Napoleon III's court like a dose of salts. Alluringly sung by Miss Gillespie in her very best form, Allanar Callaghan's sensuous cabaret songs are so good that cabaret intro fills you with pleasant anticipation. And the script by Julian Suggart allows her a

kaleidoscopic display of the sparkle, generosity and cunning that took a convent girl through a fortune to destitution and blackmail. Having doubtless shed a few cases of lycanthropy and one silly "darkest Africa" parody on the way, it should tell television or the London stage like a bomb.

Apart from *Quitters*, an unbelievably winsome musical from Denver about prairie women sewing away in the little old West that got itself a Fringe First but constantly suggested a parody of *OklaHoma*, it seems to be end-of-the-affair time. John Kendrick's *Third Class Carriage* (another Fringe First) and Jack Klaff's *Chudley* (viewed as an off-Broadway well-made play and a meticulous observation with heavy political overlay).

*Carriage* confronts a Connecticut cancer specialist with his flame of 16 years ago whom he must pronounce terminally ill. Since that brief blissful affair he has known prosperity but not ecstasy; she remains an underpaid, barely fulfilled musician. I found it all honourable but unsurprising - but judging it hard in view of Susan Neale's performance, appealingly affected in American character-actress style, forever jerking her wrists and shoulders up at odd angles and vocally doing much the same thing to her lines. How could a compendium of cow smirks, appalling Garbo imitations and

growing-out perm ever be anyone's passion and inspiration? Even Bob Pettie's warm and beautifully subtle *performs* suffer by contact; so does the stolid ending, which could have been touching.

*Chudley* is a virtuoso piece in which Jack Klaff, whose performance in *The Matchmaker* and *Martha* I remember gratefully, plays two lovers simultaneously (the embraces are delightful: back to the audience, one caressing hand over the shoulder) as well as roomfuls of academic ghasties bombarding each of them with sexual politics, monetarism, Reagan's South American policy and whatever else are not improved by sophomoric word-play.

With *My Dearest Kate*, Ellie Dickens's solo show at the Roxburgh Hotel, history finally produces the saddest case of the well-to-do for a teenage actress after 22 happy years, victim of his public declarations that she and the marriage have miserably failed. The acting is straight and truthful, and the reparation overdue.

Anthony Masters

## Concerts

### Sibelius revelation

CBSO/Rattle

Festival Hall

One of the many odd things about Sibelius is that, the better his music is performed, the more difficult it is to understand. Any number of conductors can show his Fifth Symphony as a triumph of heroism, his Sixth as Olympic games in fairyland, his Seventh as a long labouring colossally gratified. But these, perhaps, are the symphonies Sibelius wished to write: the ones he actually composed are a great deal more enigmatic, as indeed they appeared in the magnificent and important concert with which Simon Rattle brought his directorship of South Bank Summer Music to an end on Sunday.

Simply to play these last three symphonies together is a feat in itself, but the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra have proved before that they thrive on so challenging a programme when Mr Rattle is conducting, and the audience on this occasion responded with mounting concentration. The works also hang together as symphonies of self-consciousness and doubt, for, after the bleak experience of his Fourth, Sibelius discovered that symphonic composition entailed not making statements but asking questions.

Other hidden voices came out in the frequent passages of quick-revolving ostinato in the strings. Mr Rattle sees these not as mere background but as the noise made by people waiting to do something. They may be interested in what is happening elsewhere (this is so much and so fruitfully an orchestra that listens), or they may just be hanging about, or they may be exasperated by inactivity. They are never, though, the music slip by without as much as possible of its meaning being revealed.

Such richness characterized the concert, bringing us a Sixth Symphony of complete strangeness and a Seventh that, so far from reaching its goal, ended with a mighty surge of frustration and despair. After that there seems nothing to explain in the fact Sibelius lived another thirty years without releasing an Eighth.

Paul Griffiths

### Sinfonietta/Rattle

Festival Hall

Having encountered each other politely in separate halves on Thursday, Brahms and Schoenberg met head on in Saturday night's South Bank Summer Music concert, when one of the great freaks of musical history stalked across the Festival Hall stage. Schoenberg's orchestral version of Brahms's G minor Piano Quartet is a lovely, misshapen creation, an Elephant Man of a symphony which one would be inclined to call a masterpiece did it not so often induce a mixture of amazement and hilarity.

Schoenberg's aim "to remain strictly in the style of Brahms and not go further than he himself would have gone if he lived today" does not survive long, as the xylophone trips the light fantastic, horns are given elaborate violin melodies, bass clarinet and contra-bassoon add their Schoenbergian grumblings and trumpet romp through chromatic fantasies in the gypsy finale. And yet, and yet... so much of it works, and works brilliantly: the opening of the Intermezzo, deftly

coloured by wind and strings, the repeated notes shifting from violins to horns; in this blazingly convinced reading by Simon Rattle and the London Sinfonietta, the crudities were played for all they were worth. The result may have sounded garish but it had a pungent idiomatic life of its own.

And perhaps to have a well-filled Festival Hall on a Saturday night rise to cheer a piece by Schoenberg means we are getting somewhere: perhaps they will be back for the Orchestral Variations.

The first half of this concert proved that the Sinfonietta, which has readily transformed itself into an opera and symphony orchestra, is not quite ready to become a stylish classical band. Haydn's Symphony No 67 received a rosy performance it would be better to forget, in which string intonation was less than acceptable. Matters improved under the influence of Alfred Brendel's concentrated, perfectly judged, frighteningly intense account of Mozart's last piano concerto. Brendel reached through the surface simplicity to the complexities underneath, but did not quite succeed in returning to recapture the simplicity as well.

Nicholas Kenyon

Michael Church

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## BP looks set for annual profit of £900m

The departure of the much respected finance director, Mr

Mike Gifford, and the new appointment of Mr Dominic Cadbury as chief executive have created some shareholder nervousness over management.

Profit forecasts range in close margins around £32m against £30.7m the previous year with the full year forecast at about £100m.

On the plus side the cut in milk prices has helped margins while the Australian and American contributions are thought to have benefited from a weaker pound.

**Associated Dairies** should have been a major beneficiary of the consumer spending boom this year but as much of its exposure is in the depressed north the rate of profits growth is difficult to judge. But with capital expenditure

The full-year profit to May, due on Wednesday, is reckoned at

£74m against £59.3m the year before with a potential dividend hike of 24 per cent to 29p, adjusted for the scrip issue.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.













## The Times Computer Competition

See next week's Computer Horizons for details of the first of 12 weekly Times computer competitions for readers up to 18 years old

# No breakdowns — it's British

THE WEEK

Roger Woolnough

With more than £250,000 of additional finance which it has just received, a small British company is stepping up its plans to become a leading supplier of distributed industrial microcomputer systems. Already the company, Beale Electronic Systems Ltd (BES), has an impressive list of clients for which it has undertaken work in instrumentation and engineering software.

But what sets BES apart from smaller industrial consultancies is its development of a high-integrity local network. At a conservative estimate, says 28-year-old managing director, Nicholas Beale, the market for systems connected by networks of this type will exceed £250m a year by 1986.

Earlier this year, BES signed a deal with Scicon International, the computer activity of British Petroleum, to collaborate on the development and eventual marketing of the Beale network, which is called HILAN. This system no doubt also helped the persuade the new investors, who include Thames Valley Venture, owned by the British Railways Pension Funds, and investors in industry, owned by the Bank of England and the clearing banks.

Local area networks (LANs) are one of the most active areas of development in computing. Dozens of companies have launched proprietary cable systems which can be used to link together such equipment as microcomputers and word processors, so that they can communicate with each other. But most of these LANs — including the widely supported Ethernet from Xerox Corporation — were designed for use in office. Attempting to apply them in industrial environments can cause problems.

In industry, cables are far more likely to suffer breakages, and the consequent

"downtime" may be more serious than it would be in the office. Even if cables remain intact, electrical noise from industrial machinery can interfere with the data sent over a normal system.

High-integrity systems are designed to overcome problems like these. Beale's HILAN is based on fibre optics. Instead of electrical signals being sent along copper wires, coded pulses of light travel down hair-thin strands of glass. Optical fibre communication is not susceptible to electrical interference, and offers several other advantages.

"One of the most obvious differences compared with most local area networks is that HILAN is inherently self-healing," says Nick Beale. This means that the system will keep working even if there is a break in the cable or a failure at either end.

HILAN also operates at high speed. According to the specification, this is 10 megabits per second (a megabit is one million bits of information), but Beale says that technically the speed limitation goes up to hundreds of megabits a second.

"We can guarantee very fast access times," he adds. "Critical alarm messages can get through in milliseconds, and that's very important if you are thinking about nuclear reactors."

Other companies are working on high-integrity networks, and some LAN developers have also adopted fibre optics, but the approach taken by BES has attracted interest from several industrial giants. On a recent trip to the US, Nick Beale found top executives of leading industrial companies hastily rearranging their schedules in order to see him. "One even laid on the company

helicopter for me from the airport," he recalls.

Apart from its technical attractions, Beale's approach to the marketing of HILAN is also being well received. Unlike some LAN companies, Beale plans to licence HILAN to other manufacturers, so that customers will have a number of sources of supply. He hopes that licences will be taken up by about half-a-dozen major companies spread through the leading industries.

Another key element in HILAN's success could be its compatibility with Ethernet, even though it works in a totally different way. An Ethernet user would be able to switch to HILAN with no software changes at all. "We are essentially piggy-backing on it," says Beale. "It's conceivable that we will be able to offer a network which is part Ethernet and part HILAN."

Despite the support of Scicon, the enthusiasm among other big companies, and his confidence in the technical merits of HILAN, Nick Beale is being fairly modest in projections for his company's future turnover. He expects it to be approaching £2m in 1985, and in the region of £3 to £4m in 1986. Even so, he sees Beale Electronic Systems as being a major player in this new industrial market.

"I have no doubt there will be competitors," he says. "I have no doubt our network will be technically superior, and I believe our marketing strategy will be superior, too."

This is because most competitors are likely to be big companies, which will not be so ready to licence other big firms, and therefore give their systems a wide spread of availability. "The critical success factor," Beale believes, "will be getting substantial take-up of the system by major companies."



Roger Franklin: the computer is a bonus

## Forging a success story

by Anthony Kenyon

Britain's last industrial revolution saw cottage industries transformed by technological innovation into small economic empires.

Now, nestled in the Kentish Weald, is a high-tech cottage industry for the 1980s. Chelsea Forge Limited designs, manufactures and installs architectural metalwork. It produces ornamental staircases and front entrance screens that save office blocks from sliding towards the drab and unstimulating. While using traditional materials for traditional purposes, it has adopted as much advanced technology as possible to improve productivity.

Chelsea Forge gives the impression of a business in a hurry, yet it works comfortably within a capacity that has been greatly expanded by investing in modern plant and the careful application of new information technology. The result has been a 100 per cent increase in turnover last year, and the signs suggest that spectacular growth will continue.

At the financial core of this 20-year-old success story is one man and his machine. The accounting department consists of one man, the financial director, Roger Franklin, at the controls of an ACT Sirius 1 microcomputer. He explains: "I'm able to do as much if not more with the computer as I could do with all my assistants. Without it I doubt whether the

company could exist because the overheads would be so high."

Even a relatively small company like this needs to carry out detailed financial analysis to aid management decision making. To provide analysis quickly and accurately, Mr Franklin is working towards establishing an electronic model of the business. Eventually all information relating to production, sales and accounting will be processed by computer. As it is, within a month of acquiring the Sirius, all the basic accounting functions were computerized, using ACT's own Pulsar business software.

lations to be done and arrange the format of the printed report." The package came to Mr Franklin "as a bonus" and has proved invaluable.

Already working is a custom-built contract cost ledger which monitors how efficiently particular contracts are being met. The feedback on costs is now more precise so that estimates for future contracts are increasingly accurate.

The management of Chelsea Forge has been impressed by the flexibility of the computer system. A day goes by without a new application suggesting itself. Mr Franklin is now using Informer to develop a program for production control, an area where considerable savings are possible.

"It will mean we can maximize our resources, both material and labour. For instance, getting the computer to calculate the cutting lengths of an aluminium tube can halve the waste and save 2 per cent on the contract value."

Eventually, he sees a network of four or five Sirius machines. But he adds: "The aspect of security has to be thought through. It's all too easy, through accident or through malice, to lose large chunks of stored data. But ideally everyone should have immediate access to their particular corner of the business."

### The way to measure efficiency

This has left Mr Franklin more time to construct the regular reports that measure efficiency in specific areas of the company's operation. His main tool has been Informer — a database and report generator developed by ACT.

"It is in essence a do-it-yourself package that allows me to generate my own programs. Information stored in the computer's memory can be analysed along predetermined lines. I simply select the data to be used, design the sequences of calcu-

## Phone in, the boss will be there

by Maggie McLening

Telephoning contacts who are always "in a meeting" could become less frustrating with the introduction of an unusual electronic mail service from P & P Marketing. Users of the BCD Telemail system do not need a computer to create, send or receive messages: this is all done through the telephone unit.

Scarcely larger than British Telecom's increasingly popular Herald Call Connect system, the BCD Telemail terminal is a combined telephone, modem and printer with a touch-sensitive keyboard for preparing and editing text. Unlike the computer equivalent, it plugs straight into the normal power supply and a

telephone jack point, and is fully portable.

P & P Marketing, a subsidiary of P & P Print, is an agent for BT's Dialcom public electronic mail service and has formed a third-party user group to obtain concessionary rates. Instead of paying the standard £100 registration fee to Telecom Gold, BCD Telemail users will pay a minimum charge of £10 a month (more if usage exceeds that value) to P & P Marketing.

The scheme was born out of P & P Print's own experience of finding Telecom Gold's initial fee too high for a small business. The

company also recognized that many people are frightened off the idea of electronic mail by the need to buy a computer.

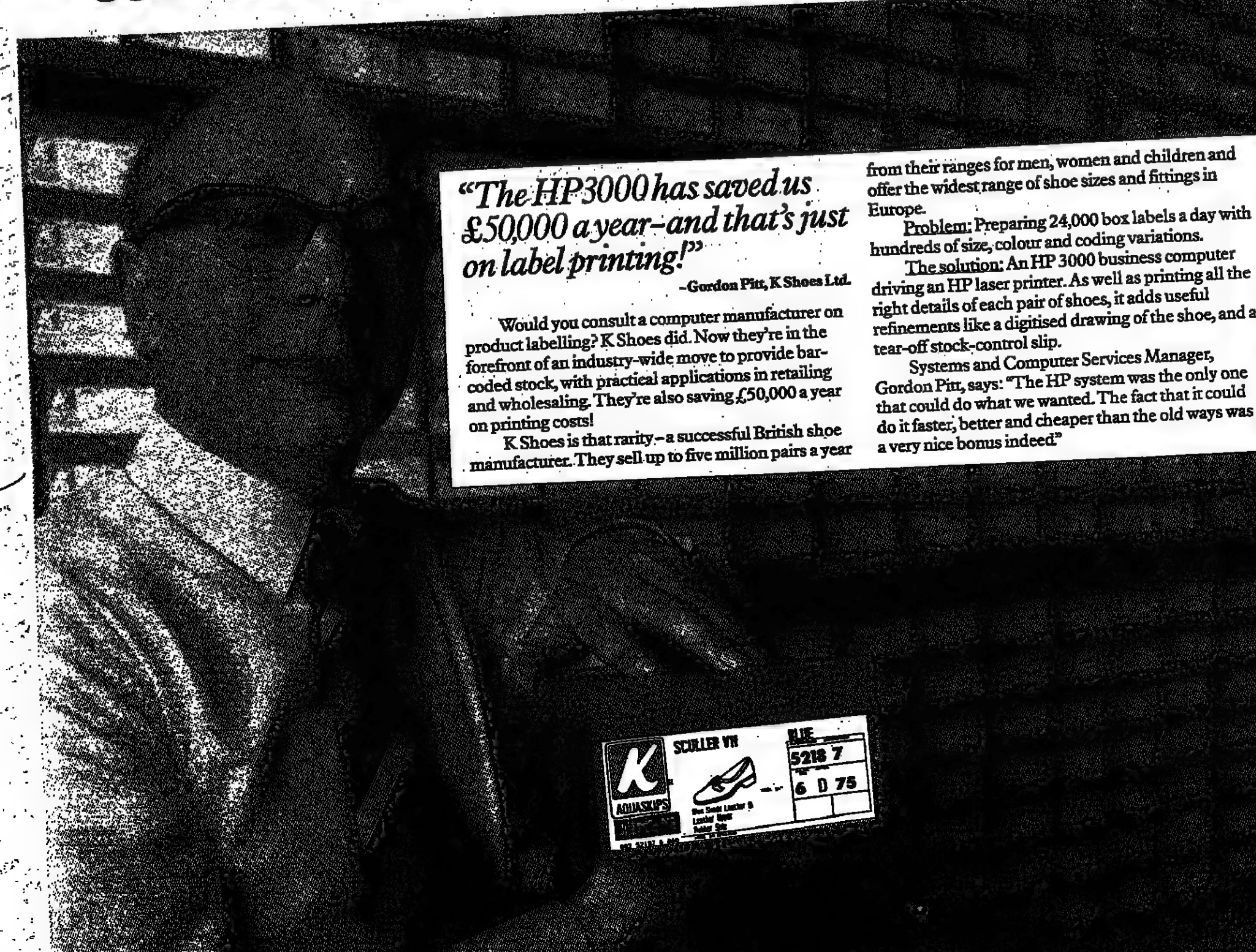
"Small businesses are looking at the computer end, but we are approaching in the other way, from the communications end and building on that," explained John Dyson, executive manager director of P & P Marketing. "We don't feel this is a computer, rather an extension of the telephone for sending messages. What we are really launching is a concept."

Like all electronic mail services, BCD Telemail could suffer from the restriction that message

recipients also have to be subscribers, so a telex facility is built into the terminal. For those who want a computer anyway, there is also a standard RS232 interface point on the back so that the terminal may be connected to a microcomputer, word processor or VDU. This will allow messages to be formatted on, or read from, the screen.

P & P Marketing aims to sell 10,000 of the terminals at £563 in the UK during the first year of operation. According to Peter Alexander, joint manager director, moreover 600 inquiries have already been received from "blue-chip" companies, county councils and colleges.

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Systems and Computer Services Manager, Gordon Pitt, says: "The HP system was the only one that could do what we wanted. The fact that it could do it faster, better and cheaper than the old ways was a very nice bonus indeed."

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ATHLETICS: CHASE FOR NEW WORLD TIMES COMES UNSTUCK

# Superb win, but Cram misses Ovett record



Puffing filly: Kathy Cook has plenty of breath left to win 100 metres.

By Pat Butcher

The race for world records came unstuck yesterday in the Nike Classic at Crystal Palace, but Steve Cram had another superb solo win in the two miles. And Steve Ovett lost an all-comers' record to Eamonn Coghlan, following the previous day's loss of his 1500 metres world record to Sydney Marce.

It was Ovett's world best time of 8 minutes 13.51 seconds that Cram was aiming for, and he was paced through the first mile 4:07.88 by fellow Geordie, Geoff Turnbull. At that stage, Cram was inside Ovett's comparable time, but slower than that of the previous record-holder Brendan Foster, another famous Geordie.

In his race ten years ago, Foster was on his own after a lap-and-a-half, and Cram was in the same position throughout the second mile yesterday. Eamonn Martin had hoped to play the pace to help when Turnbull dropped out, but he was in the pack almost 80 metres behind Cram at that point.

Cram maintained the pace until the sixth lap, but the seventh one in almost 64 seconds left him needing a 58.12 seconds lap to break Ovett's best time, and he just failed by 1.42 seconds in clocking 8 minutes 14.93 seconds.

In deference to Cram, Ovett's world best from five years ago was set with Henry Rono on his heels, and Foster's 8:13.8 was set when there was not the exhaustive European circuit on which last time, Cram set the year's best 800 metres time, and just failed to break Ovett's then world 1500 metres record.

Ovett contented himself with a lap for the England C team in the 4 x 400 metres relay yesterday, clocking 48.2 seconds. He will probably now regret joking earlier that he at least wanted to beat the new women's world record of Jarmila Kratochvílová. He failed by three tenths of a second. And

earlier he watched Coghlan just clip his UK all-comers best time in the 3,000 metres.

THE announcer prefaced Coghlan's race with "we're hoping to get under way". Even allowing for Coghlan, the favourite's habit of crossing himself before and after a race this was going a bit too far. Coghlan went just far enough to win after Graham Williamson tried to outstrip him in the finishing straight, but the Irishman certainly did not go as fast as he wanted. He was 4.47 seconds off the previous record of 14 minutes 4.47 seconds, but he was 1.42 seconds off the previous record-holder Brendan Foster, another famous Geordie.

In his race ten years ago, Foster was on his own after a lap-and-a-half, and Cram was in the same position throughout the second mile yesterday. Eamonn Martin had hoped to play the pace to help when Turnbull dropped out, but he was in the pack almost 80 metres behind Cram at that point.

There was some good sprinting, with Kathy Cook setting another UK all-comers' record, of 11.13 seconds in the invitation 100 metres for women, but a wind over the limit in both of his races denied Mike MacFarlane two legal winning times of 10.20 and 10.46 in the 100 and the 200 metres.

Peter Elliott changed his tactics to win the 800 metres. Elliott was competing in "I think his about my thirtieth top class race of the season. My friends are keeping count, because they are expecting me to drop dead in the track one of these days", chose to follow the pace instead of make it. He followed Paul Forbes through a first lap in 55.62 seconds, then tracked Rob Harrison until the final bend when Elliott sprinted home to win in 1:46.81.

## Results from Crystal Palace yesterday

100 METRES: 1. M. McParlane (Eng) 10.20sec; 2. D. Cook (Eng) 10.22; 3. F. Cook (Eng) 10.44; 4. A. Knapman (Eng) 10.52; 5. G. Graham (SCO) 10.53; 6. S. Lewis (SCO) 10.72.

200 METRES: 1. M. McParlane (Eng) 20.47; 2. D. Cook (Eng) 20.58; 3. G. Sharp (SCO) 20.47; 4. F. Cook (Eng) 21.20; 5. A. Knapman (Eng) 21.20; 6. S. Lewis (SCO) 21.20.

400 METRES: 1. P. Brown (Eng) 48.53; 2. A. Knapman (Eng) 48.53; 3. S. Lewis (SCO) 48.53; 4. G. Graham (SCO) 48.53; 5. M. McParlane (Eng) 48.53; 6. D. Cook (Eng) 48.53.

800 METRES: 1. P. Brown (Eng) 1:46.81; 2. A. Knapman (Eng) 1:46.81; 3. S. Lewis (SCO) 1:46.81; 4. G. Graham (SCO) 1:46.81; 5. M. McParlane (Eng) 1:46.81; 6. D. Cook (Eng) 1:46.81.

1500 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 8:14.93; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 8:14.93; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 8:14.93; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 8:14.93; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 8:14.93; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 8:14.93.

5000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 16:51.11; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 16:51.11; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 16:51.11; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 16:51.11; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 16:51.11; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 16:51.11.

10000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 33:42.22; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 33:42.22; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 33:42.22; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 33:42.22; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 33:42.22; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 33:42.22.

20000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 1:07:24.44; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1:07:24.44; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 1:07:24.44; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1:07:24.44; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 1:07:24.44; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1:07:24.44.

40000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 2:14:48.88; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2:14:48.88; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 2:14:48.88; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2:14:48.88; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 2:14:48.88; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2:14:48.88.

80000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 4:29:37.76; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4:29:37.76; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 4:29:37.76; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4:29:37.76; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 4:29:37.76; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4:29:37.76.

160000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 8:58:75.52; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 8:58:75.52; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 8:58:75.52; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 8:58:75.52; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 8:58:75.52; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 8:58:75.52.

320000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 17:57:51.04; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 17:57:51.04; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 17:57:51.04; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 17:57:51.04; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 17:57:51.04; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 17:57:51.04.

640000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 35:55:42.08; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 35:55:42.08; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 35:55:42.08; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 35:55:42.08; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 35:55:42.08; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 35:55:42.08.

1280000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 71:51:24.16; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 71:51:24.16; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 71:51:24.16; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 71:51:24.16; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 71:51:24.16; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 71:51:24.16.

2560000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 143:02:48.32; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 143:02:48.32; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 143:02:48.32; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 143:02:48.32; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 143:02:48.32; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 143:02:48.32.

5120000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 286:05:36.64; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 286:05:36.64; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 286:05:36.64; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 286:05:36.64; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 286:05:36.64; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 286:05:36.64.

10240000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 572:10:73.28; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 572:10:73.28; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 572:10:73.28; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 572:10:73.28; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 572:10:73.28; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 572:10:73.28.

20480000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 1144:21:46.56; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1144:21:46.56; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 1144:21:46.56; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1144:21:46.56; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 1144:21:46.56; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1144:21:46.56.

40960000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 2288:43:33.12; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2288:43:33.12; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 2288:43:33.12; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2288:43:33.12; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 2288:43:33.12; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2288:43:33.12.

81920000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 4577:26:66.24; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4577:26:66.24; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 4577:26:66.24; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4577:26:66.24; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 4577:26:66.24; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4577:26:66.24.

163840000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 9154:53:32.48; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9154:53:32.48; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 9154:53:32.48; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9154:53:32.48; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 9154:53:32.48; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9154:53:32.48.

327680000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 18309:06:64.96; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 18309:06:64.96; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 18309:06:64.96; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 18309:06:64.96; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 18309:06:64.96; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 18309:06:64.96.

655360000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 36618:13:29.92; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 36618:13:29.92; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 36618:13:29.92; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 36618:13:29.92; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 36618:13:29.92; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 36618:13:29.92.

1310720000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 73236:26:59.84; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 73236:26:59.84; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 73236:26:59.84; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 73236:26:59.84; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 73236:26:59.84; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 73236:26:59.84.

2621440000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 146472:53:59.68; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 146472:53:59.68; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 146472:53:59.68; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 146472:53:59.68; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 146472:53:59.68; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 146472:53:59.68.

5242880000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 292945:07:59.36; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 292945:07:59.36; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 292945:07:59.36; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 292945:07:59.36; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 292945:07:59.36; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 292945:07:59.36.

10485760000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 585890:15:58.72; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 585890:15:58.72; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 585890:15:58.72; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 585890:15:58.72; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 585890:15:58.72; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 585890:15:58.72.

20971520000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 1171780:31:57.44; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1171780:31:57.44; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 1171780:31:57.44; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1171780:31:57.44; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 1171780:31:57.44; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1171780:31:57.44.

41943040000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 2343560:63:54.88; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2343560:63:54.88; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 2343560:63:54.88; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2343560:63:54.88; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 2343560:63:54.88; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2343560:63:54.88.

83886080000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 4687120:12:49.76; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4687120:12:49.76; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 4687120:12:49.76; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4687120:12:49.76; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 4687120:12:49.76; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4687120:12:49.76.

167772160000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 9374240:25:39.52; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9374240:25:39.52; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 9374240:25:39.52; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9374240:25:39.52; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 9374240:25:39.52; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9374240:25:39.52.

335544320000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 18748480:50:79.04; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 18748480:50:79.04; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 18748480:50:79.04; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 18748480:50:79.04; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 18748480:50:79.04; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 18748480:50:79.04.

671088640000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 37496960:10:15:58.08; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 37496960:10:15:58.08; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 37496960:10:15:58.08; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 37496960:10:15:58.08; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 37496960:10:15:58.08; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 37496960:10:15:58.08.

1342177280000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 74993920:20:31:56.16; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 74993920:20:31:56.16; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 74993920:20:31:56.16; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 74993920:20:31:56.16; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 74993920:20:31:56.16; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 74993920:20:31:56.16.

2684354560000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 149987840:40:63:52.32; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 149987840:40:63:52.32; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 149987840:40:63:52.32; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 149987840:40:63:52.32; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 149987840:40:63:52.32; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 149987840:40:63:52.32.

5368709120000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 299975680:81:27:44.64; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 299975680:81:27:44.64; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 299975680:81:27:44.64; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 299975680:81:27:44.64; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 299975680:81:27:44.64; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 299975680:81:27:44.64.

10737418240000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 599951360:162:55:29.28; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 599951360:162:55:29.28; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 599951360:162:55:29.28; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 599951360:162:55:29.28; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 599951360:162:55:29.28; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 599951360:162:55:29.28.

21474836480000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 1199902720:325:50:58.56; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1199902720:325:50:58.56; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 1199902720:325:50:58.56; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1199902720:325:50:58.56; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 1199902720:325:50:58.56; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1199902720:325:50:58.56.

42949672960000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 2399805440:651:01:57.12; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2399805440:651:01:57.12; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 2399805440:651:01:57.12; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2399805440:651:01:57.12; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 2399805440:651:01:57.12; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2399805440:651:01:57.12.

85899345920000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 4799610880:1302:03:54.24; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4799610880:1302:03:54.24; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 4799610880:1302:03:54.24; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4799610880:1302:03:54.24; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 4799610880:1302:03:54.24; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4799610880:1302:03:54.24.

171798691840000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 9599221760:2604:07:48.48; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9599221760:2604:07:48.48; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 9599221760:2604:07:48.48; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9599221760:2604:07:48.48; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 9599221760:2604:07:48.48; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9599221760:2604:07:48.48.

343597383680000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 19198443520:5208:15:36.96; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 19198443520:5208:15:36.96; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 19198443520:5208:15:36.96; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 19198443520:5208:15:36.96; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 19198443520:5208:15:36.96; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 19198443520:5208:15:36.96.

687194767360000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 38396887040:10416:31:13.92; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 38396887040:10416:31:13.92; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 38396887040:10416:31:13.92; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 38396887040:10416:31:13.92; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 38396887040:10416:31:13.92; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 38396887040:10416:31:13.92.

1374389534720000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 76793774080:20832:62:27.84; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 76793774080:20832:62:27.84; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 76793774080:20832:62:27.84; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 76793774080:20832:62:27.84; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 76793774080:20832:62:27.84; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 76793774080:20832:62:27.84.

2748779069440000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 153587548160:41664:125:15.68; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 153587548160:41664:125:15.68; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 153587548160:41664:125:15.68; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 153587548160:41664:125:15.68; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 153587548160:41664:125:15.68; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 153587548160:41664:125:15.68.

5497558138880000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 307175096320:83328:250:31.36; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 307175096320:83328:250:31.36; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 307175096320:83328:250:31.36; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 307175096320:83328:250:31.36; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 307175096320:83328:250:31.36; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 307175096320:83328:250:31.36.

10995116277760000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 614350192640:166656:500:62.72; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 614350192640:166656:500:62.72; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 614350192640:166656:500:62.72; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 614350192640:166656:500:62.72; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 614350192640:166656:500:62.72; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 614350192640:166656:500:62.72.

21990232555520000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 1228700385280:333312:1000:125.44; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1228700385280:333312:1000:125.44; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 1228700385280:333312:1000:125.44; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1228700385280:333312:1000:125.44; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 1228700385280:333312:1000:125.44; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 1228700385280:333312:1000:125.44.

43980465111040000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 2457400770560:666624:2000:250.88; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2457400770560:666624:2000:250.88; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 2457400770560:666624:2000:250.88; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2457400770560:666624:2000:250.88; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 2457400770560:666624:2000:250.88; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 2457400770560:666624:2000:250.88.

87960930222080000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 4914801541120:1333248:4000:501.76; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4914801541120:1333248:4000:501.76; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 4914801541120:1333248:4000:501.76; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4914801541120:1333248:4000:501.76; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 4914801541120:1333248:4000:501.76; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 4914801541120:1333248:4000:501.76.

175921860444160000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 9829603082240:2666496:8000:1003.52; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9829603082240:2666496:8000:1003.52; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 9829603082240:2666496:8000:1003.52; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9829603082240:2666496:8000:1003.52; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 9829603082240:2666496:8000:1003.52; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 9829603082240:2666496:8000:1003.52.

351843720888320000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 19659206164480:5332992:16000:2007.04; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 19659206164480:5332992:16000:2007.04; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 19659206164480:5332992:16000:2007.04; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 19659206164480:5332992:16000:2007.04; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 19659206164480:5332992:16000:2007.04; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 19659206164480:5332992:16000:2007.04.

703687441776640000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 39318412328960:10665984:32000:4014.08; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 39318412328960:10665984:32000:4014.08; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 39318412328960:10665984:32000:4014.08; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 39318412328960:10665984:32000:4014.08; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 39318412328960:10665984:32000:4014.08; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 39318412328960:10665984:32000:4014.08.

1407374883553280000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 78636824657920:21331968:64000:8028.16; 2. G. Coghlan (Eng) 78636824657920:21331968:64000:8028.16; 3. S. Marce (Eng) 78636824657920:21331968:64000:8028.16; 4. G. Coghlan (Eng) 78636824657920:21331968:64000:8028.16; 5. S. Marce (Eng) 78636824657920:21331968:64000:8028.16; 6. G. Coghlan (Eng) 78636824657920:21331968:64000:8028.16.

2814749767106560000 METRES: 1. S. Marce (Eng) 157273649315840



FOOTBALL: UNITED LOSE 16-MONTH UNBEATEN HOME RECORD

# Harmony and a duet drowned out by Forest's rousing finale

By Tom German

Manchester United ..... 1  
Nottingham Forest ..... 2

It was a remarkable turnabout which toppled Manchester United so early in the season. To United, it was all the more unexpected and winding since they were unbeaten at Old Trafford throughout last season and had denied Nottingham Forest even a goal in their last six meetings.

Yet all had seemed so predictable as Manchester were overwhelmingly on top in the opening half, a team apparently in harmony in every department even before a twelfth minute goal heightened their assurance. They are abundantly supplied with men who make prudent use of the ball when the mood takes them. Wilkins, Mühren and Robson certainly did that, relentlessly stretching Forest across the full width of the pitch for the first 45 minutes.

A couple of particularly swift and piercing moves in the quarter of an hour before half-time underlined their control. Mühren prepared the first with a quick burst along the left, a move taken up by Stapleton and rounded off with a firm header by Whiteside which passed a shade too high. He was just as close with a shot shortly afterwards when, again, Stapleton provided the pass.

The other notable move came in the form of a duet between Robson and Wilkins. United's captain headed coolly and deliberately to his team-colleague who met the ball on the volley and was perhaps unfortunately that Van Breukelen was almost upon him and reacted so quickly.

Though Davenport prodded occasionally, there was little initiative from Forest's front line; indeed they were given scant scope for it. One threat, in the first half, was as much as they could muster, but Bailey's fingertip deflected Davenport's shot as it went low to his right.

So United went in at half-time a goal up, headed by Moran as he threaded a way through the goalkeeper's competition to meet Mühren's high, curling corner. They



Van Breukelen, of Forest, palms out McQueen's header; Moran (under ball) scores.

were never to have the same freedom again.

Forest tightened up on them from the outset of the second half, began to develop an attacking understanding of their own as Walsh, Hodge and Davenport got among United's defenders and struck back seven minutes after the hour.

Walsh's free kick, splendidly met by Bailey's agile reach, saw a goal, Anderson, scampering up, saw a gap and channelled the ball through.

This was Forest's first goal against United in six matches and

another almost followed immediately. Walsh crossed the ball, left to right, Hodge met it with his head and the ball struck the base of Bailey's right-hand post and bounced obligingly into the goalkeeper's hands. Such was the way the match had swayed.

In a United riposte, Graham cut inside for a shot which called on Van Breukelen's full reach, but much of the steam, and certainly the rhythm had gone out of United, just as it appeared to do in the later stages of their match on Saturday.

With five minutes left, they paid a

harsh price for failing to make more of their control of the first half. Davenport got away from McQueen and sent beneath Bailey to inflict on United their first defeat at Old Trafford since Liverpool overcame them in April, 1982.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey, M Duggan, R Wilkins, A Robson, G McQueen, G Walsh, I Hodge, S Stapleton, N Whiteside, A Graham.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: V Anderson, K Smith, C Todd, P Hart, I Bowyer, G Walsh, I Hodge, S Stapleton, N Whiteside, A Graham.

Referee: R. Bridgman (Walsley).

## Nicholas gives Arsenal first returns on their investment

By a Special Correspondent

Wolverhampton ..... 1  
Arsenal ..... 2

Arsenal's £750,000 investment in Charlie Nicholas, from Celtic, produced the first of what will inevitably be recurring dividends at Molyneux yesterday afternoon.

Two goals by the talented and exciting Scot, a first half equaliser and a late winner from the penalty spot, confirmed that Highway now possesses a rare player in his ranks.

As in Saturday's win over Luton, Nicholas gave a performance of soccer skill in its widest sense, not only moulding with colleagues, but in this time providing the essential finish too.

His contribution enlisted a match of many errors and one in which until late on there was a good deal of conservation of energy in the warm conditions.

Wolves, whose first division credentials have been questioned, appear, nevertheless, to have found one useful knock, that of scoring early goals. On Saturday Liverpool had been stopped in their tracks by a penalty in the first minute of the new season. Arsenal suffered a somewhat similar early

setback in the shape of a fifth minute goal by Clarke, who had not played in the previous game.

This time the break came from a throw-in on the right wing which a rather sluggish Arsenal defence failed to clear. Clarke, who is still in dispute with the club and seeking a move, found the ball looping towards him near the edge of the box. With his first meaningful kick of the season he beat Jennings with a left footed volley off the underside of the bar.

Arsenal's reaction was the one coached into them incessantly by Don Howe. In their deceptively composed and calculating way they exercised control and composure rather than urgency.

Predictably, since Wolves were limited in their efforts to reinforce their surprise lead, Arsenal took over. And as they did so, the limelight fell on Nicholas.

Evidence of the player's ability to confuse defenders came when he changed direction to leave the entire Wolves defence moving the wrong way. Left with the clear path to goal that he sought, he forced a hurried diving save from Burridge with a left-footed shot. It was a prelude to Nicholas scoring the equaliser that

Arsenal were now beginning to want.

O'Leary fed McDermott on the right and Nicholas's position begged a quick pass. When the ball arrived, he swept it wide of the Wolves goalkeeper giving the firm impression that it would be the first of many he will score in an Arsenal shirt. The view was reinforced in the final 10 minutes when Burridge brought him down as he was speeding menacingly for goal.

Burridge protested at the penalty award and was booked for his pains before Nicholas did what he was clearly born to do - driving the ball into the net. Ironically he was on trial at Molyneux seven years ago when he returned home after being attacked in a street incident.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: J Burridge, J Humphrey, G Palmer, G Smith, J Richards, D O'Leary, G Hill, S McDermott, P Davis, A Woodcock, C Nicholas, G Pitt (P. C. Whyte).

ARSENAL: P Jennings, R Robson, K Sarason, H Taylor, D O'Leary, G Hill, S McDermott, P Davis, A Woodcock, C Nicholas, G Pitt (P. C. Whyte).

Bob Elwell, who was dismissed as manager for Rhyll Spartans last season, has been appointed to Jim Penney's vacant post at another Northern League club, North Shields.

## Big City brought down to size

By Peter Walker

Cardiff City ..... 2  
Manchester City ..... 1

The harsh realities of second division football were swiftly brought home to Manchester City. They began with the flowing grace of a team more used to the majesty of the first division, only to be harassed out of their stride by a totally committed defence newly arrived from the ultra-physical depths of the third division.

Each side's close-season signings made significant contributions. After four minutes Cardiff's two new strikers set up the opening goal.

Crawford nodded the ball skillfully into the path of Roddy, who was immediately up-ended on the edge of the area by Ranson. A trapped free kick by Tong to Bodin and the Cardiff full back's low shot was deflected past a wrong-footed Williams into the net.

Fighting immediately broke out among the Manchester City supporters behind that goal but swift police action kept the incident down to a minor skirmish.

A tremendous 30-yard drive by Canon was finger-tipped over the bar by Dibble as Manchester City hit back at once, but with Dwyer and Bennett uncompromising central defenders short on fitness but formidable in authority, Cardiff thoroughly deserved their interval lead.

An open goal miss by Fadane five minutes after the resumption, when Porter hit a clumsy revolved shot, was the only chance to end the ball over the bar from under the post, heralded a determined Manchester City comeback, and when their new signing, Tolomeo, came to replace the injured Bodin from a Bond free kick in the fifty fourth minute the equalizer was well earned.

Cardiff, who had gained promotion by showing great tenacity in the closing weeks of last season, showed a stark contrast in their play when they regained the lead after 75 minutes when Williams, challenged in the air by Gibbons, lost the ball and Bodin popped up to drive it home from near the penalty spot. Bodin almost equalised with a long range shot in the final seconds but Cardiff just deserved to hang on for the maximum points.

The Cardiff City chairman, Bob Grogan, is stepping down after six years. His Newcastle-based engineering company, Kenton Utilities, are a majority shareholder in the club. Mr Grogan, who has been in poor health for the past year, is to stay on the board for the time being. He is succeeded by John Leonard, who is a director of Kenton Utilities, which is a director of the club.

Other company members, Ray Cobb and Arthur Conway, join the board. Cardiff City owe their existence to the late Sir John Grogan, who died in 1978. The club was founded in 1899 and has since been owned by the Grogan family.

Manchester City A: Williams, R Ranson, A May, K Bond, P Porter, Canon, M Roddy, G Gibbons, G Davies, M Evans, T Dwyer, T Dwyer (Woolton Basnet).

Cardiff City A: Dibble, J Jones, P Bodin, P Dwyer, G Bennett, D Tong, G Owen, R Gibbons, G Roden, A Crawford, J Lewis.

Cardiff City A: Dibble, J Jones, P Bodin, P Dwyer, G Bennett, D Tong, G Owen, R Gibbons, G Roden, A Crawford, J Lewis.

## Tolomeo's victory a timely boost

From Graham Rock, Chicago

The victory of Tolomeo in Sunday's Budweiser Million at Arlington Park has given the owner of the American racing his most significant boost since 1923 when the Derby winner, Papyrus, crossed the Atlantic to challenge the American champion, Zev.

Wearing insatiable racing shoes, Papyrus was beaten the length of Madison Avenue, but later generations of thoroughbreds accept that travel almost as readily as the men who ride them and the globe of horse racing has shrunk sufficiently to permit inter-continental competition.

Many in this ultra-conservative sport will have been encouraged by the news that Tolomeo's success earned his owner \$600,000 (\$403,000) and a reputation for toughness that will not escape the discerning eye of breeders seeking a well-bred stallion of proven ability and resolution.

Pat Eddy gave Tolomeo, a model ride. The imposing bay, the pick of the paddock, pulled hard for the first quarter-mile, but settled behind Nippon's Secret and John Henry, only to find himself boxed in by the latter's horse as the leaders levelled up in the short straight.

Tolomeo is the Italian name for Ptolemy, the Greek astronomer who believed that planets revolved around the earth in concentric motions. Perhaps Nippon's Secret was aware of this as he answered Eddy's prayer to heaven by edging away from the rail, to the surprise of John Henry's trainer, Chris McCarron. Tolomeo's acceleration was decisive and he swept through the gap to lead a furlong from home.

Having established an advantage of almost three-quarters of a length,

John Henry's legendary courage was put to the test. The American had a good start, but without knowing how to fight, but he was alone, was not enough and he was still a neck behind at the line.

McCarron conceded afterwards that his mount had been beaten by a better horse on the day. "The race is good for the whole game," he said, echoing the sporting sentiments of all connections. One man who will have viewed the outcome with special interest is John Sanderson, the managing director of York, racecourse which stages the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup for 12 days before the end of the year.

The contest, does expand internationally, those who plan the European Pattern programme may have to become more flexible.

Owned by an Italian banker, Carlo D'Alema, trained by his brother, the American trainer, John Henry, Tolomeo was a winner of the Budweiser Million as one could wish. Comment, saddling his first runner in America, arrived on Wednesday as the winner of the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup for 12 days before the end of the year.

McCarron, conceding his first runner in America, arrived on Wednesday as the winner of the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup for 12 days before the end of the year.

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## No grounding the jet-set jockeys

Adrenaline certainly kept our top jockeys on the move yesterday. Lester Piggott, Steve Cauthen and Pat Eddy appeared to be untroubled by jet lag after their lightning trip to Chicago to ride in the Budweiser Million.

Cardiff is also in invincible form at present. At the two-day Newmarket meeting at the weekend the 21-year-old jockey rode five winners before flying to the States. Yet there he was at Newmarket, riding a triumph to the unassuming enduro at the 2.15 on the Monday afternoon on Sully's Choice. He then proceeded to give a masterly exhibition of the "front" on Commanche Wood in the day's most valuable race, the Virginia Stakes.

Not to be outdone, Eddy, the hero of Arlington, returned to ride the winner of a lumbale seller at Warwick for John Jenkins on Sand Lady. He then rode Flycatcher to win the Flinkey Handicap for John Jenkins.

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## Results from yesterday's 11 meetings

**Epsom**  
2.0 NEWELL STAKES (3-y-c males): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

**Wolverhampton**  
2.0 NEWELL STAKES (3-y-c males): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249,



# Why stewards should be flexible on riding offences

...and a further, that the above mentioned ...

016		WYING BUCKERS (D Nicks) A Jervis 8-1	1 Piglet
017	0	BRIGHTER BITE (A Gains) D Morley 8-11	5 Fouse
018	0	NO REPROACH (R Sangster) 8 Hills 8-1	5 Caution 1
019	000	SHOX PRINCESS (D Taylor) Peter Taylor 8-11	DOUSTFUL

5-4 No Reproach, 100-80 Bowsy Boots, 8 Doctor's Orders, Big Jay Tee, 8 Bon Hommage, 1 Piccard, 20 others.

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9	0-00	HEATHER CROFT (CD)	R Hammet	.....	5-8-13	A McGlone	3
10	00-00	LIVELY ROSE (D)	N Vigors	4-8-11	.....	-	-
11	0004	LORD SCRAP (CD)	B Swift	7-8-10	.....	J Mercer	-

8 4040 WATER DRAGON E Wins 9-0 ..... D Moss  
9 LITTLE EMPRESS J Bradley 8-11 ..... A Lauchbury  
10 2 MONACO LADY C Nelson 8-11 ..... Morcar  
12 8440 PALACE OF LOVE (B) D Laing 8-11 ..... W Newman  
15 4300 SOME SUNNY DAY C Birchwood 8-11 .....  
13-8 Monaco Lady, 9-4 Gannaro, 7-2 Some Sunny Day.

(B) 4-10-11 R Hatfield 4.15 ROLLESTON CHASE (Novice)

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### GOVERNMENT LEGAL SERVICE

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CHOICE

by Roy Plomley marks the writer-  
DC's 60th birthday. I suspect it may

## TONIGHT'S PROM

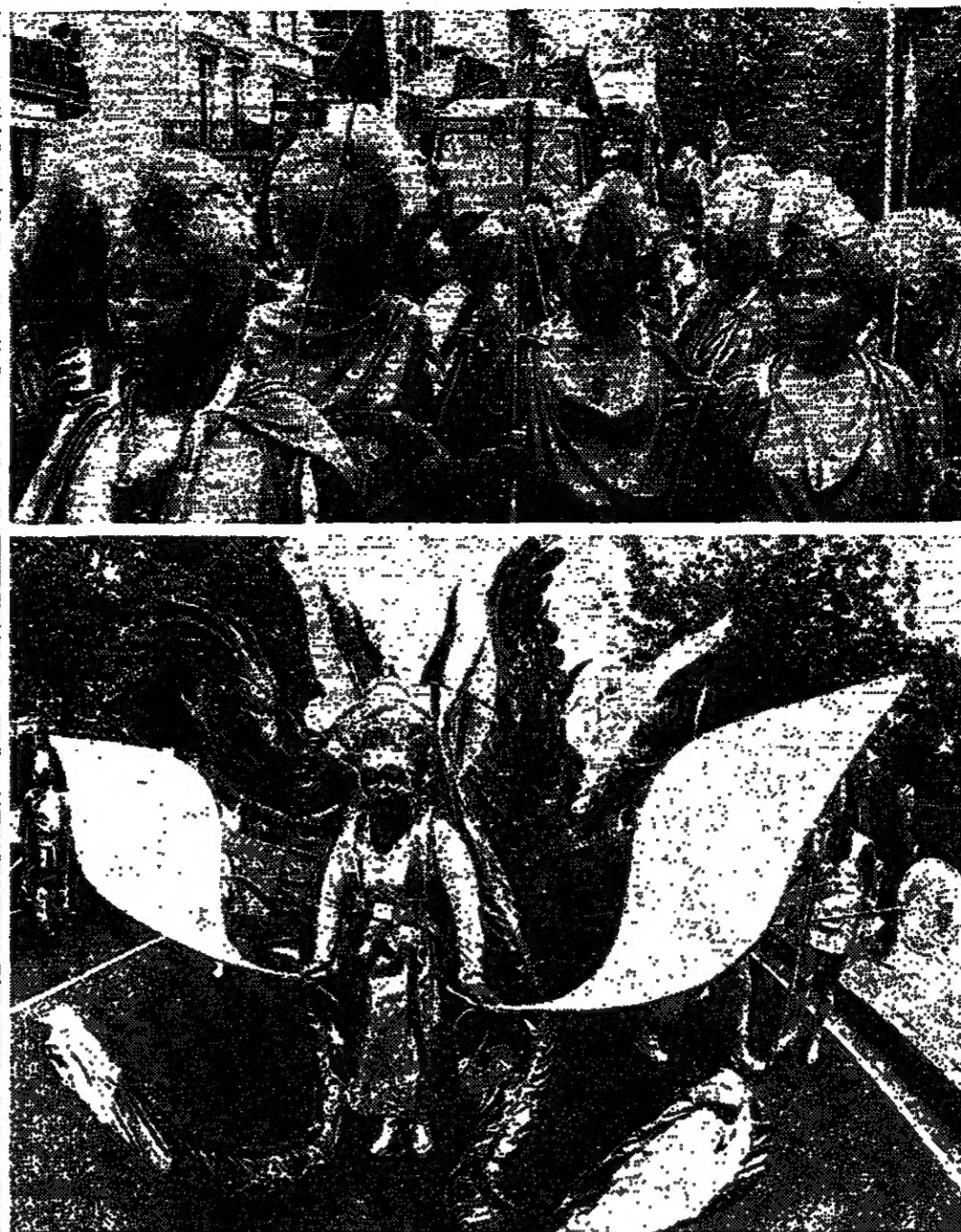
**11.15 News. Until 11.18.**  
**VHS Only - Open University:**

[illegible]

**CRANE KALMAN GALL**  
178 Brompton Rd. SW3.  
01-584 7566  
**"THE NICHOLSONS"**



# Notting Hill dresses up for a Roman Carnival



London's Ebony Steel Band, who chose 'Roman Times' as their carnival theme, go on the march after elaborate preparations

Notting Hill was not a place for the delicate of hearing or constitution yesterday as blue skies and warm sunshine attracted huge crowds to the annual west London carnival (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

Organizers estimated the attendance at well over last year's 250,000 and said it was the highest in the carnival's 18-year history. On Sunday, up to 100,000 are estimated to have turned out, twice last year's figure.

On the ground it was the same throbbing, lurching, occasionally

numbing mixture as in previous years. Outdoor sound systems at almost every corner competed with the steel bands. The fragrance of goat curry and dumplings mingled with fried fish and hot Trinidad roti.

Through it all, down Ladbroke Grove and ramifying haphazardly into scores of side streets, wound the main procession - about 30 floats proceeding at the pace of a shell-shocked tortoise. Each had its technicolor chorus of dancers.

The manes of the bands captured the slightly schizoid quality

of the event: Butterfly Magic; Hurricane Force; Hypergalactic Space Station; Bourbon Warrior and Sus.

The police, who were reportedly under instructions to smile at all costs, maintained a low profile despite a rash of pickpocketing on Sunday and 20 arrests compared with eight arrests last year.

Commander John Perrett, head of B district, blamed the increase partly on increased attendances, but said it was small in comparison with the numbers of people. The police strength was substantially lower than previous years.



## Journalists attacked by pro-Zia mob

Continued from page 1  
BBC's correspondent in South Asia, Mr Mark Tully, Mr Tully, aged 47, who is based in Delhi, and is, the longest-serving and most distinguished expatriate correspondent in the sub-continent, is particularly well-known there because of the wide listening audience for the BBC World Service.

He had been present in Naudera in the northern part of Sind province on Sunday when a sub-divisional magistrate lost his temper and started laying about him with a lathi (cane) striking two or three journalists. Mr Tully was prominent in the denunciation of the magistrate and, presumably in retaliation, a press statement was issued on Sunday evening which accused him of fomenting a riot in the town.

The statement, which was put out through Associated Press of Pakistan, said that he had gone round asking people why they were not joining the demonstrators and when local officials asked him to stop it led to an altercation.

Mr Tully firmly denied that any such thing had happened, and spent much of the day trying to persuade the Government to withdraw the report. But the rumours spread at the scene of the demonstration that he was among us, and a number of us were mistaken for him. Mr Tully was not present.

Elsewhere in Pakistan the civil

disobedience campaign continued with a demonstration of students who blocked the national highway outside Hyderabad. They were dispersed with rubber bullets.

Mr Chuliam Mustafa Jatoi, aged 24, the son of the jailed leader of the Sind Pakistan People's Party, Mr Ghulam Jatoi, issued a warning that widespread bloodshed could occur if the regime did not act swiftly to accede to the MRD's demands.

He said at a meeting called in conditions of great secrecy since there is a warrant out for his arrest: "You destroy the Government, you take their own way. If there is bloodshed the Government will be responsible for it."

"Seventy-five per cent of the MNA and MPA (Members of the National and Provincial Assemblies) have been arrested. When the other 25 per cent are gone the new leadership will be from the masses and we do not know what will be its face. It could be Russian-backed. It could be Communist."

President Zia however plainly felt confident enough that things had calmed down sufficiently for him to leave the country for a six-day visit to Turkey, where a military regime is also struggling with the problems of a controlled return to democracy. His aides have said that the President may also stop in Saudi Arabia on his way back to make a short pilgrimage to Mecca.

Zia interview, page 4

## Two US Marines killed

Continued from page 1  
Begin's announcement of his intention to resign as Prime Minister of Israel have once again brought the unstable situation in the Middle East into sharp focus in Washington (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Coming on the eve of the first anniversary of President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative, the two events have served as stark reminders of how little progress has been achieved during the past year.

Although Mr Reagan said in a radio broadcast at the weekend that his initiative was still alive, US policymakers are distinctly gloomy about the chances of bringing peace and stability to the region in the foreseeable future.

It had long been expected there would be casualties among the multinational force sooner or later, given the nature of the tension in Lebanon where rival factions have been killing each other for years.

However, the deaths of the two Marines has underscored the lack of progress that has been made since the peacekeeping force was first deployed in Lebanon

last autumn. Although Mr McFarlane was said to have made some progress during his latest rounds of troop withdrawals talks, tens of thousands of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces remain firmly entrenched on Lebanese soil.

Mr Reagan yesterday expressed "profound sorrow" on hearing about the Marines' casualties. The President, who is on holiday in California, described the deaths as tragic and praised the courage of the Marines in their role as peacekeepers.

US sources said it appeared that the Marines were caught in a radio broadcast at the weekend that his initiative was still alive, US policymakers are distinctly gloomy about the chances of bringing peace and stability to the region in the foreseeable future.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

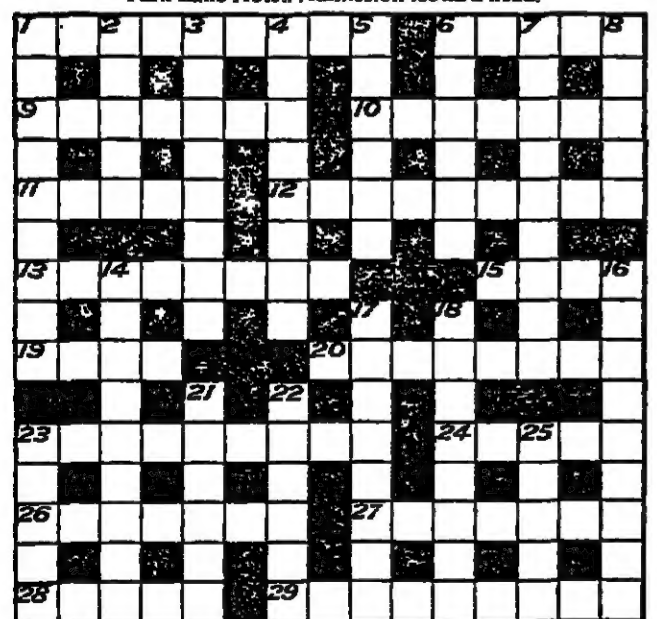
### Today's events

**Royal engagement**  
The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend a gala performance by the New York City Ballet Company at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, 7.35.

**Last chance to see**  
Landscape in Britain, 1850-1950, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park.

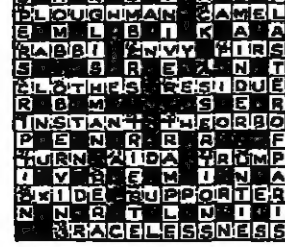
### The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,221

Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship 1983  
The National Final takes place next Sunday, 1.30 - 5.30 p.m. at the Park Lane Hotel. Admission fee £2 a head.



- ACROSS**
- 1 Could be posh sounding lot of fertilizer (9).
  - 2 Plain place in which evil was so dominant (5).
  - 3 Refuse to make a scathing comment (7).
  - 4 Dress case to shift (7).
  - 5 Submit a return (5).
  - 6 Scrambler for a helicopter (3-6).
  - 7 Correction one printed without fear (8).
  - 8 Cut price bargain (4).
  - 9 One of Rosencrantz's young hawks (4).
  - 10 Took a curve on the Underground with rash intent (4-4).
  - 11 Camelford replanned as protected area for shooting (4-5).
  - 12 It secures seat by curious right (5).
  - 13 Unhappy men in the cast get no recall (7).
  - 14 Being green I turn dizzy with this (7).
  - 15 Assume one's in the mail (5).
  - 16 Embankment, part of third day's programme in the beginning (9).
- DOWN**
- 1 Telecommunications policy? (5-4).
  - 2 Man in Spain loses hard game (5).
  - 3 Kneel in prayer here for endlessly deformed Euripides (4-4).
  - 4 Muscular Oldham follower (8).
  - 5 Take on to enter into conflict (6).
  - 6 It lasts the course, like the man who came to dinner (6).
  - 7 Emergent woman (9).
  - 8 One taking part in the social or the kitchen whirl (5).
  - 9 They determine the ground to be covered by conveyances (9).
  - 10 Football field with one man threatening two with a hay-maker (9).
  - 11 Roger says this works (8).
  - 12 One of the short list on the governing body (5).
  - 13 Compensation where film actors aren't performing? (6).
  - 14 Vessel for a service in church (6).
  - 15 Contraction familiar to a prolific writer? (5).
  - 16 Money one might charge in a wildlife park? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,220



CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 8

### General

Holiday activities for children aged 9-13, main building, Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum, Cathay's Park, Cardiff, 10.1-2.4.30.

**Exhibitions in progress**  
Through Children's Eyes, an Arts Council touring exhibition, Frenes Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Heli; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30 (closes Sept 11).  
Tomorrow's Technology Today, The Design Centre, 72 Vincent Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9 to 3 (closes Sept 10).  
Celtic Art, Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (closes Oct 4).  
Summer exhibition includes miniatures by Wendy Zoller and works by George Guest, Trevor Grimshaw, Donald Crossley, Richard Barlow and Tom Durkin, the Looking Glass Gallery, 53 Halifax Road, Teddington, Yorks; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30 (closes Sept 24).  
The Glasgow Tram, 21 years after, Museum of Transport, 35 Albert Drive, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 3 (closes Oct 30).  
Oxford University and College Portraits since 1945, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (closes Oct 23).  
Exhibition of artists' impressions of the Undercliff, from eighteenth century to present day, Castlebrook Castle Museum, Newport, Isle of Wight; Mon to Sun 9.30 to 6.30.  
The Art of the Doll Maker, British Doll Artists Association, Canongate Toftbooth, 163 Canongate, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (closes Oct 8).  
Rodin and his contemporaries, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Old Portsmouth; Mon to Sun 10.30 to 5.30 (closes Oct 2).  
Textile Crafts - a look at non-industrial crafts such as hand-spinning, lace making, embroidery, rag rug-making, Towney Hall, Art Gallery and Museum, Towney Park, Burnley; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 3, closed Sat (closes Oct 2).  
Blind visitors to the Museum of London can now be provided with a tape guide, giving information about more than 20 objects they can touch. All items are on permanent display in the galleries and blind and partially-sighted visitors should ask at the reception desk for loan of a personal player, together with a brief written guide for a sighted companion if desired. The facility has been made possible by a donation from the Eric Byron Trust for Children and assistance from the RNIB.

**Touch of history**  
Blind visitors to the Museum of London can now be provided with a tape guide, giving information about more than 20 objects they can touch. All items are on permanent display in the galleries and blind and partially-sighted visitors should ask at the reception desk for loan of a personal player, together with a brief written guide for a sighted companion if desired. The facility has been made possible by a donation from the Eric Byron Trust for Children and assistance from the RNIB.

**Anniversaries**  
Births: Jacques David, painter, Paris, 1748; Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, writer, (Frankenstein), London, 1797; Douglas Ferguson O'Connor, Chartist leader, London, 1855; Sir John Ross, Arctic explorer, London, 1856; Henry Barbusse, novelist, (Under Fire), Moscow, 1935; Sir Joseph John Thomson, physicist, Nobel laureate 1906, Cambridge, 1906.

### TV top ten

- National top ten television programmes in the week ending August 27th
- 1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 12.50m
  - 2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 12.50m
  - 3 It's Your Move, Thames, 11.30m
  - 4 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 11.00m
  - 5 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 10.10m
  - 6 The Krypton Factor, Granada, 10.40m
  - 7 The Krypton Factor, Granada, 10.10m
  - 8 The Krypton Factor, Granada, 10.10m
  - 9 The Krypton Factor, Granada, 10.10m
  - 10 The Krypton Factor, Granada, 10.10m

- Channel 4**
- 1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 2 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 3 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 4 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 5 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 6 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 7 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 8 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
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  - 10 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m

- Channel 5**
- 1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 2 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 3 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 4 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
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  - 10 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m

- Channel 6**
- 1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 2 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 3 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 4 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 5 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
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- Channel 7**
- 1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 2 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
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  - 5 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
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- Channel 8**
- 1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
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  - 5 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
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  - 10 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m

- Channel 9**
- 1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 2 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 3 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 4 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 5 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 6 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
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  - 10 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m

- Channel 10**
- 1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 2 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 3 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 4 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 5 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
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  - 8 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 9 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m
  - 10 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.00m

### Roads

**London and South-east A406:** Delays at Angel Road (North Circular Road), Edmonstone, A41 Temporary traffic lights at High Street, Berkhurst, Hertfordshire. M20: Westbound carriageway closed at the M25 junction, Swanley, Kent.

**Midlands M1:** Two-way traffic on one carriageway between junctions 15 and 16, Northampton. A6 Single-lane traffic with temporary traffic lights at Oadby in Leicestershire. M6: All traffic sharing one of motorways between junctions 10 and 11 (Walsall and Cannock).

**North A1:** Roadworks at southern end of Belford by-pass, Northumberland. M63: Northbound slip road on to M62 closed, near Preston, alternative route signposted. A537: Closure between Commercial Road and French Avenue, at Buxton Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

**Wales and West M5:** Lane closures between junctions 26 and 27 (Warrington and Tiverton), A4: Delays at Bristol Hill, A46: Resurfacing work at Salwick, Avon.

**Scotland A92:** Contraflow at Southaven Road, South of Cairn-gorm Road, city of Aberdeen. A6106: Diversion at Baileyfield Road between Portobello Road and Duddingston Road, A903: Delays at Springfield Road, Glasgow.

**Information supplied by AA**

**The papers**  
The East German Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland has come out in strong support of President Andropov's offer to scrap some SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles as part of an East-West arms accord. It said: "Here in the GDR this readiness to take a further step to bring the disarmament question forward is greeted with joy and agreement." It said the offer dismissed Western charges that the Soviet Union would simply shift the SS-20s to the eastern part of the Soviet Union. The paper added: "The West has tried to disguise its rigid position against any agreement in the negotiations with the slanderous demand that the Soviet Union must move. The new Soviet step and all past initiatives of the Soviet Union, as well as the GDR and other brother countries, show who is really moving for peace."

The Daily Star says that the killing of two American marines in the Lebanon is a tragically typical escalation of a war which has divided Israel and which, as much as anything, has forced the imminent departure of the iron-willed zeon (Mr Begin) who has dominated Middle Eastern politics since 1977. "Begin has much to his credit," the paper says. "The former terrorist won a Nobel Peace Prize for his peace deal with Egypt's Anwar Sadat. He has secured Israel's frontiers as never before - but the cost is still to be paid. For his population of the West Bank of the Jordan - the homeland of the Palestinians - ensures that Israel will not sleep easy in their beds for many years to come."

### Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure will cover England and Wales as troughs of low pressure cross Northern Ireland and Scotland from the Atlantic.

**6am to midnight**  
London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Sunny intervals developing, dry, wind variable, mainly NE light; max temp 18 to 20C (64-68F). E, SW, NW, central N England, W Midlands, Wales, Surrey periods, dry, mainly NE light; max temp 20 to 22C (68-72F).  
Channel Islands: Sunny intervals developing, dry, wind NE, moderate; max temp 20C (68F).  
Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Berkshire, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, some bright intervals, mainly NE light; max temp 16 to 18C (61-64F).  
London, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands: Rather cloudy, rain in places later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 15 to 17C (59-63F).  
Wales, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain and drizzle, but and coastal fog; wind SW fresh or strong, locally gale in exposed places; max temp 14 to 16C (57-61F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Becoming unsettled with rain at times, heavy in places. Temperatures returning to near normal.

**SEA PASSAGES:** S North Sea: Wind NE light, sea smooth. Straits of Dover: Wind NE moderate or fresh, sea slight or moderate. English Channel: Wind NE light, sea smooth. Irish Sea: Wind variable light, sea smooth. Irish Sea: Wind variable light, sea smooth. Irish Sea: Wind variable light, sea smooth.

**Lighting-up time**  
London: 8.25 pm to 8.40 pm  
Ireland: 8.25 pm to 8.40 pm  
Wales: 8.25 pm to 8.40 pm  
Scotland: 8.25 pm to 8.40 pm

**Yesterday**  
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c. cloud 1, rain 1, rain 1, rain 1.

**London**  
Yesterday: Temp: max 6m to 8m, 18C (64F); min 1m to 3m, 14C (57F). Humidity: 54 per cent. Rain: 2.4m to 8m, 18C (64F). Wind: 1.5m to 8m, 18C (64F). Visibility: 1.5m to 8m, 18C (64F).  
Highest and lowest  
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Newquay 22C (72F); lowest day temp: Farley 14C (57F). Highest night temp: Newquay 11C (52F); lowest night temp: Farley 8C (46F).

**Highest and lowest**  
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Newquay 22C (72F); lowest day temp: Farley 14C (57F). Highest night temp: Newquay 11C (52F); lowest night temp: Farley 8C (46F).

**THE TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED**  
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### NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars (FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded)



**High tides**

Location	AM	PM	PM	PM
London Bridge	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Aberdeen	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Cardiff	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Dunfermline	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Glasgow	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Harwich	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Leamington	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Lough Lorne	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Malpas	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Portsmouth	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Southampton	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Swansea	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Torquay	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3
Wexford	11.41	11.3	11.3	11.3

**Around Britain**

Location	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
St Andrews	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Scarborough	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Cardiff	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Dunfermline	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Glasgow	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Harwich	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Leamington	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Lough Lorne	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Malpas	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Portsmouth	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Southampton	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Swansea	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Torquay	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Wexford	3.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

circled, temperatures Fahrenheit.

This measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

## Around Britain

	Sun	Rain	in	Max	F		Sun	Rain	in	Max	F	
St Andrews	4.7	-	-	50	59	Bright	4.7	-	-	50	59	Survey
Scarborough	3.9	-	-	50	59	Cloudy	3.9	-	-	50	59	Survey
Birmingham	3.6	-	-	16	61	Sunny	3.6	-	-	22	72	Sunny
Crusier	-	-	-	16	61	Cloudy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff	0.1	-	-	17	63	Cloudy	0.1	-	-	18	64	Cloudy
Chelms	0.3	-	-	17	63	Cloudy	0.3	-	-	18	64	Cloudy
							10.6	-	-	-	-	-